HELP WANTED—MALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOST AND FOUND.

MACHINERY.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

AGENTS WANTED.


# The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1870—WITH SUPPLEMENT. NUMBER 297.



SASH BALANCE.

## SASH BALANCE

Old Windows made to work like weighted Windows.
Plain, Simple, Cheap, Durable.
Easily Applied.
Works like a Charm.
Looks like a weighted Window.
Never Slips or Falls.
Stops just where you leave it.
A child can work it.
Never out of Order.

Approved by over One Thousand

Architects, Builders, and Business Men.

A Practical Invention, that will be used by the

MILLION.

50,000 Windows will adopt it in Chicago alone.
We are taking orders now.
Don't contract for anything until you see the

## Sash Balance.

A great field for enterprising men to purchase a State and secure

A FOR UNE!

SALES LAST WEEK, $9,000.

The Investment is

Better than Bonds,
Surer than Real Estate,
Safer than a Gold Mine,
And Profits Enormous.

"A FORTUNE MADE OUT OF ONE STATE."

The only reason the Proprietors offer Territory for sale is because they cannot work it all or control it themselves.

Call and see sample Window at the office of FIELD, KING & CO., corner Washington and State-sts.

We refer to FRANKLIN BABCOCK, Esq., General Life Insurance Agent, 133 LaSalle-st., who has them in use.

GARRISON, HALLECK & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
Corner State and Washington-sts.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

## CONSTANT'S HOUSE-FURNISHING WAREROOMS

133 & 135 STATE-ST.

Cutlery, Plated Ware, Kitchen Tables, Commodes, Blacking Cases, Library and Pantry Steps, Butlers' Trays and Stands, Knox, Coles, and Osborn's Fluting Machines, Fluting Scissors and Lamps, Pinking Irons, Italian Irons, Patent Double-pointed Tacks, Wood and Willow Ware,

CHINA, GLASS, AND CROCKERY WARE.

CONSTANT'S,
133 and 135 State-st.

THE ELDORADO COOK STOVE,

Kitchen Goods, Housekeeping Goods, Toilet Ware, Brittania Ware, Fluting and Pinking Machines, The "Fisher" and "Bartlett" Refrigerators, Ice Boxes, &c.,

AT VAN SCHAACKS,
90 State-st.
Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle.

GO TO BANGS BROS.,
156 State-st.,
AND BRANCH STORE, COLE'S BLOCK,
Cor. Madison and Halsted-sts.,
FOR
The BARSTOW COOK,
The BARSTOW RANGE,
AND VAN'S
Hotel and Restaurant Ranges,
And all house furnishing goods.
Cor. Madison and Halsted, and 156 State-st.

SAPOLIO.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

SAPOLIO

FRENCH CORSETS.

MADAME MOREAU,
FROM PARIS.
French Corsets Made to Order.
21 Adams-st., corner State.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE WESTERN NORMAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

HESS & BLACK.

REMOVAL.

## J. B. SHAY,

112, 114 & 116 LAKE-ST.,

Take pleasure in introducing to the public the

NEW BRANDS

Black Alpacas,

Conqueror AND Crocodile,

Double Warp and Pure Mohair.

The BEAUTY, FINISH, TEXTURE, and QUALITY of which surpass all other makes ever brought to this or any market. Being

SOLE AGENTS

For these brands, can place them before customers at

PRICES LOWER

Than any much inferior in quality. To test the MOST BEAUTIFUL BLACK ALPACAS ever produced in any establishment will satisfy all customers too little has been said in their favor.

P. S.—Great pleasure taken in showing the goods. Samples sent and money refunded in all cases where satisfaction is not given.

MILLINERY OPENING.

## MILLINERY.

GRAND OPENING,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27,
OF
SPRING & SUMMER STYLES,
AT
HYMAN & NATHAN'S,
119 LAKE-ST.

All the New Novelties in

Hats & Bonnets,
AND
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LADIES' UNDERWEAR
AND
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
NO CARDS.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL!

On the 1st of May we shall remove our

Hot-Air Furnace Manufactory
TO 15, 17 AND 19 NORTH STATE-ST.

HOT-AIR FURNACES
OF EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE,
Hot-Air Pipes and Registers,
Magee's Cooking-Range.
M. W. LESTER & SON,
No. 54 State-st.

REMOVAL.

Our New Store, No. 150 Lake-st.,

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.
BASKETS, BEADS, &c., &c.
Children's Carriages in Great Variety,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
SCHWEITZER & BEER,
150 Lake-st.

REMOVAL.

W. A. CHATTERTON,
Job Printer,
And Manufacturer of
SHIPPING TAGS,
HAS REMOVED TO
72 Randolph-st.,
NEAR STATE.

HENRY SCHULTZ,
MANUFACTURER OF
PAPER BOXES.
Removed to 57 State-st., up stairs, Chicago, Illinois.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE
OF OCEAN STEAMERS.
The Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.'s Powerful Mail Steamers
Sailing every Saturday
From QUEBEC for LIVERPOOL.

FERD. S. WINSLOW.

KITCHEN FURNISHING.

STEWART'S NEW

IMPROVED COOK STOVES!
Richmond Portable Ranges,
PECKHAM'S HOTEL STOVES,

DALTON & CO.,
71 Lake-st.

BOARDING.

To Rent With Board.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

United States Commissioner's Court,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

For Sale, Previous to Removal,

BUSINESS CHANCE.

FOR SALE.

GENERAL NOTICES.

West Side State & County Taxes.

FURNITURE.

## H. Liebenstein & Co.,

167 & 169 Randolph-st.

Are now offering their Extensive Stock of

FURNITURE,
CONSISTING OF
LIBRARY, PARLOR, DINING
AND
Chamber Sets,
FROM THE
PLAINEST AND CHEAPEST
TO THE MOST
Fashionable and Elegant.

Also, Desks, Etageres, Sideboards, Bookcases, and Secretaries, at

Greatly Reduced Prices

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FURNITURE!

FURNITURE!

Bedding!

Bedding!

Having recently added Furniture to our line of business, we are prepared to offer inducements to those who may favor us with a call. The Goods are all NEW and bought

AT GOLD PRICES,

And we shall offer them correspondingly low. A full line of Upholstery Goods, Lace Curtains, Cornices, and Bedding of all kinds and qualities, all of which we will

Retail at Wholesale Prices.

JAMES DURHAM & CO.

SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT.

## FURNITURE!

A. L. HALE & BRO.,

10, 12, 14 & 16 CANAL-ST.,

Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Furniture.

If you are anxious to pay big prices for your Furniture do not come to see our stock. We have the largest stock in the West. Our motto is, "Large Sales and Small Profits." If you wish to be posted on Styles and Prices, call at HEADQUARTERS. We mean business. Call and see our Stock.

A. L. HALE & BRO.

FURNITURE!

GILBERT & SAMPSON

Invite special attention to their immense Stock of

Rich and Medium Furniture
DRAPERIES, FRENCH PLATE
AND
Mantel Mirrors.

Fine Furniture

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
113 and 115 State-st.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,
WM. W. STRONG,
203 Randolph-st.

STOVES.

PEERLESS COOKING STOVES,

"ORIENTAL FURNACES,"

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
BARKER & ILLSLEY,

PICKLES.

PICKLES.

CLOTHING.

## MAMMOTH CLOTHING HOUSE OF THE WEST.

TERRY'S,
(FORMERLY PUTNAM'S),
GREAT EASTERN EMPORIUM,
THE ONLY
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE
IN CHICAGO.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING OVERCOATS,
BUSINESS AND DRESS
SUITS.

Every garment marked in plain figures, and manufactured expressly for our trade.

E. D. TERRY,
116 & 118 Randolph-st.

To the Public.

We have just received
200 "NOBBY"
BUSINESS SUITS,
Manufactured expressly for our Retail Trade, from the popular Cheviot Goods, which we offer at
$20 per Suit.
SPRING OVERSACKS
In Great Variety.
DRESS SUITS
Manufactured from the best of Imported Cloths.
The Largest and Best Assorted Stock for
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR
Ever brought to this city, at reasonable prices for Good Durable Goods.
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.
Comprises the Latest Styles of Fashionable Cloths, Cassimeres, and Coatings, which we will make to order on short notice, and at reasonable prices.
BELDING & CO.,
96 & 98 Randolph-st, cor. Dearborn

MERCHANT TAILORS.

NEW MERCHANT TAILORING HOUSE.

GEO. F. HAINES & CO.,
90 Lake-st.,
Will open to-morrow, with a complete stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
"FRESH AS DAISIES."

We show a fine line of West of England Broadcloths, of all the most desirable colorings, and an endless variety of Scotch and English Cheviots, English and French Diagonals, Meltons, Kerseys, Granites, Tricots, and Mixtures of every description, and claim to have a very tasty display of Fancy Cassimeres for Spring and Summer Wear, all of which we offer at the lowest possible figures.

In Men's Furnishing we have all the Novelties in Neck Wear, some new things in Collars, and a general assortment of Underwear. Plain White Shirts of every grade, Fancy Percales, Night Shirts. Full line of Courvoisier's Kid Gloves in all colors and sizes, Best Quality of English and French Driving Gloves, all kinds of Suspenders, in fact everything requisite for our trade.

Our friends and the public generally are cordially invited to call and examine our Stock, Style and Prices.

90 Lake-st.

CIGARS.

WE OFFER LINES AND JOB LOTS OF
CIGARS

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

Chicago, April 23, 1870.

MUSICAL.

CANCERS,

Radically cured at the Cancer Infirmary.

DR. W. D. HARTWELL.

ARTIFICIAL STONE.

A. H. FREAR'S
ARTIFICIAL STONE.

TREES, SHRUBS, ETC.

O. S. FORD & CO.,

FOR SALE.

HAIR RESTORER.

L'IMPERATRICE HAIR RESTORER

D'ARCY & CO.

MUSICAL.

AMATEUR ORCHESTRA.

SITUATION WANTED.

DRUGS.

Wanted, a position in a Drug House by a young man

MILLINERY.

## MILLINERY
AT
Reduced Prices.

We have just received a choice selection of VALENCIENNES, GUIPURE, THREAD, and IMITATION LACES; KID GLOVES, from the best manufacturers, viz: ALEXANDRE'S, COURVOISIER'S, TREFOUSSE, and COURVOISIER'S, all of which we offer at RETAIL much below present market prices.

OUR NOTION STOCK

Comprises articles of daily use, such as PARASOLS, FANS, FRENCH CORSETS, MUSLIN SETS, LACE AND LINEN COLLARS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, JET, PEARL, AND STEEL ORNAMENTS, &c.

Our Ribbon & Flower Department

Is unequaled in Chicago, having every variety, price, and quality for all classes.

HATS, trimmed and untrimmed, to suit the desires of all. BONNETS, of exquisite beauty, worthy the attention of every lady in Chicago.

We shall adhere strictly to the ONE PRICE system, and CASH must in all cases accompany the delivery of goods.

WEBSTER BROS.,
78 Lake-st. 1st Floor.

MILLINERY.

Opening of Summer Styles.
FRENCH BONNETS,
Opera and Alpine Hats,
NOVELTIES, &c.
On Wednesday and Thursday,
APRIL 27 AND 28, AT
WEBSTER BROS.',
78 Lake-st., 1st Floor.

Great Bargains in Spring
MILLINERY GOODS
On the West Side.

30 West Randolph-st.
(Next door to Phelps & Co.'s Dry Goods Store.)
Mrs. S. L. WING.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY GOODS,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

NURSERY.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY.

500 ACRES, 10 GREENHOUSES, 19th YEAR.

F. K. PHOENIX.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER,
DENTIST,
181 & 183 West Madison-st,
Northeast corner Halsted.

VITALIZED AIR
GIVEN IN EXTRACTING TEETH.
NO PAIN. NO DANGER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extracting Teeth, each, | 50c |
| Artificial Teeth, very best, | $20 to $25 |
| Cheaper Sets, | $10 to $15 |
| Solid Gold Fillings, | $2 to $4 |
| Silver Fillings, | $1 to $3 |

TEETH EXTRACTED AND NEW ONES IMMEDIATELY REPLACED.

Best of city references given on application.

VITALIZED AIR.

Nos. 18 and 19 Lombard Block.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Robert Fergus' Sons

Established 1840.
PRINTERS
Office,
14 CLARK ST.

Printing House, 244 to 248 Illinois Street.

NEW MUSIC.

THE TRAFALGAR MARCHE.

For Sale at the Principal Music Stores.

PICKETS.

PICKETS.

AT THE HALF-PRICE PLANING MILL,

SEEDS.

SEED CORN.

WALLACE & HENDERSON,
Commission Merchants, 145 LaSalle-st.,
CHICAGO.

PHRENOLOGY.

THE LAST WEEK.
Fowler & Wells,
Examinations Day and Evening.

JAPANESE GOODS.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES,
W. P. HAUGHEY,
35 Madison-st., near Wabash-av.

SEEDLINGS.

Larch, Pine and Fir Seedlings.

J. P. FOGG, SON & BROWN,
117 KINZIE-ST.

COAL.

COAL!

COAL!

MINER T. AMES & CO.,
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
1 West Randolph-st.

MIDWAY, Washington Co., Pa., April 8, 1870.

Messrs. MINER T. AMES & CO. are the Sole Agents for the Walnut Hill Coal in Chicago and the Northwest.

T. B. ROBBINS,
Sup't Walnut Hill Coal Co.

This Coal is now so well and favorably known by the large consumers of Coal in this city, that any comments in regard to its quality are unnecessary.

We are also Sole Agents for Peter Hayden's Hocking and the Mansfield Coal & Lime Co.'s celebrated Youghiogheny Coal, and are dealers in Anthracite, Briar Hill, Erie, Blossburg and Cannel Coal, and Pittsburgh and Connellsville Coke.

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.

WM. H. PATTERSON,
90 Washington-st.

PIANOS.

Low and Medium-Priced Pianos,
Some beautiful, lately received.
Also several invoices of choice
STEINWAY'S.
An unlimited warranty accompanies each piano sold by us.
SMITH & NIXON,

HATS.

HATS.

Dress Silk Hats.

A Specialty,

BREWSTER, Hatter,

DRESSMAKING.

A CARD.

Miss Kate Kennedy

HAIR GOODS.

JAPAN SWITCHES.

PARTNERS WANTED.

LOST AND FOUND.

CLAIRVOYANTS.


BOARD WANTED.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

INSTRUCTION.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

FOR SALE.

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Edition, per year, by mail..........$12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by mail..........6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by mail..........2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by mail..........2.00

Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1870.

## OUR STREET PAVEMENTS.

In THE TRIBUNE of Friday last we published a list of all the streets and avenues in this city which have been paved with wooden blocks, whether of the Nicolson or other patents. We also stated the times when the work was done, and the present condition of the streets. While the exhibit generally proves that that kind of pavement is the best we have yet had, in its general adaptability to our streets, it also shows that it is unquestionably true, that in a majority of instances, the pavements have resulted most unfortunately. We do not think the failure to be owing to the kind of pavement, nor do we think that there is any striking difference between those laid under the original Nicolson patent, and those laid under what are supposed to be improvements thereon, but the failure has been owing to the poor material used, the worse workmanship, and the wretched manner in which the streets have been permitted to be abused. Perhaps the best piece of work ever performed in this city was the first, which was an experiment, and, if any other pavement has equalled that in durability, we have not seen it.

There have been gross frauds committed in the matter of using green, rotten, and water-soaked blocks. No amount of pitch will preserve wood already decayed, or decaying; but even on this wood the use of the preservative has been very scant. We have seen blocks of this kind, taken up after one year's use, which one could crumble with his fingers. Such wood never was fit for the purpose, and ought never to have been laid.

Another failure of these pavements has been in the cases of new filled streets, where the filling had not had time to settle, and, settling after the pavement had been laid, had carried the latter down with it. In other cases, after the street has been filled in to the depth of three to five feet, trenches have been dug for water, sewer, and gas pipes, and these, having been imperfectly refilled, the street has sunk, until, on some streets, one can count the buildings on each block by the number of depressions in the paved roadway. It has happened, in more instances than one, that the work of paving has followed, by less than a block's distance, the filling-up process; the pavements in such cases sinking to a firm foundation almost as soon as travel was permitted over them.

Of late years, the Board of Public Works has made an effort to have all the connections made with sewers, water, and gas pipes, before the grading of the streets, but, nevertheless, there have been done so shortly before the paving that the necessary excavations have not had time to be firmly filled and packed. It should be a rule in all streets, when filling is required, that this filling should be done at least six months before the paving; and more attention ought to be given to the character of the filling. Stable manure, and straw, and hay, are not proper material with which to fill streets, and their use for such purpose should be prohibited. There are several streets in the West Division undergoing the filling-up process where those materials are largely used.

Another cause for the rapid destruction of our streets has been their use for hauling old shanties from one part of the town to the other. South Clark street is a monument to the folly of that business. Had the city, ten years ago, purchased, at twice their value, all the old frame structures which have been moved along that street, and given the lumber to the poor, it would have saved double the sum in ruined pavements. Each time the long spike was driven down is opened a hole for the water to get under the pavement, and as, in course of time, these holes become numerous, the sand and other filling washed away, and the street had a succession of burrows through which a small dog could travel for miles. The effect upon the surface was a remarkable one, and the lines of blocks became so curved and deflected, that the plan of the original pavement could hardly be discovered. Other streets have been equally ruined, and destroyed by the same process, and though now, we believe, there has been an improvement in the moving process, the damage in every case to the street far exceeds the value of the house moved.

There seems to be a great dread lest the stock of pitch may be prematurely exhausted. The planks laid upon the bed of the road ought to be pitched; each block ought to be of sound wood, and thoroughly pitched on all sides, and the interstices of gravel ought to be completely filled with the hot fluid. The progress of street paving is now reaching those parts of the city where the natural grade is sufficiently high to obviate the necessity of filling, and, profiting by the experience of the past, the Board of Public Works ought to so guard the contracts, and so supervise the construction of the work, that the new pavements will be more enduring than those heretofore laid. That wooden block pavements can be so laid as to prove substantial and enduring is demonstrated in the cases of a few well executed jobs in this city, and it is true economy to have this work well done in the first instance, even if it cost a fraction more per yard. We are to soon have the question of repaving the streets at the general expense of the city brought home to us by tax levies for that purpose, and, as every pavement well laid at first has many years added to its existence, public interest demands that there be no more slighting work done in the pavement line.

The Boston *Advertiser* says that the granting to the British troops *en route* to Winnipeg "permission to cross our territory, on their way to a station in their own country, would be an exercise of international comity such as every nation has a moral right to expect of every other nation with which it is at peace." We question the fact of any moral right in the premises, or that it is such a privilege that Great Britain would ever ask it. It is not a fact, that the Winnipeg region can only be reached through the territory of the United States. There are several routes by which the British troops may reach there. They can go there by way of Hudson's Bay. They can go there overland, or they can take the lakes to the northern end of Lake Superior, and thence overland to the Red River country. Great Britain has not asked the privilege of transit over our territory, and will not do so. It is far more likely that Great Britain will be glad to get out of the whole difficulty by seducing the United States into an acceptance of the Winnipeggers with their inaccessible land. The argument of the Boston *Advertiser*, that, so long as our government does not recognize the belligerency of the Winnipeggers, it has no right to inquire into the destination of the Canadian troops, except so far as our own safety may require, is fallacious. The armed troops of every nation are a part of its military authority, which has no right, and can have no right, upon the soil of another government. It is immaterial whether the troops be intended for China, Japan, India, or Winnipeg; they represent the military power of the British Government, and, as such, have no right, either of international comity or otherwise, to pass through the territory of the United States, more particularly so when there are other routes by which they can reach their destination.

The people of the United States have no occasion to step out of the ordinary paths of international intercourse to afford either Great Britain or Canada any military facilities in the matter of suppressing rebellion either in their own immediate dominions, or in any more remote regions. We have not recognized the belligerency of the Winnipeggers, but that is no reason why we should contribute to their destruction. If we open our territory to the transit of British troops, we practically take sides against the Red River Settlement, and that is something the American people will not do.

## GOVERNOR PALMER'S CHEAP FREIGHT RAILWAY PLAN.

We are not prepared to say that Governor Palmer's proposition to open each of the several railroads of the State to competition between numerous owners of cars and engines, running from the same depots, over the same tracks, to the same destinations, is, at present, practicable. We are yet in some doubt whether such a plan could be carried out consistently with that unity of management, and perfect method and harmony between the various trains, which are essential to safety to passengers, and to despatch in forwarding freight. This difficulty is a mechanical one, to be considered by the Superintendents and managers of the railways themselves. The plan would, indeed, involve the surrender, by the various railroads, of the monopoly they now enjoy in the exclusive right to run cars over their several tracks. If the surrender of this exclusive right is to be regarded, as we suppose it must, in the same light as the surrender of any other acknowledged right of property, it can only be accomplished by the State authority in the exercise of its right of eminent domain. The track itself is already a public highway, in the limited sense that all persons and freight have a right to pass over it in such conveyances as the railroad company, in the pursuit of its business as a common carrier, may furnish. The Governor's plan proposes to remove this limitation so that the track would be a public highway in the broader sense that all passengers and freighters would have the right to pass or send over it, in such conveyances as were adapted to the track, whether furnished and drawn by the railroad company or by themselves. Now our railroads are, at best, open only to competition between each other. The Governor's plan superadds to this whatever competition is practicable between various owners of cars and engines running over one route. We may conceive the reduction this would work in the cost of travel and transportation by supposing that our present highways and streets were all owned by monopolies, which controlled the right to send vehicles of any kind over them. The monopoly in this case would be such an obstruction that civilization itself would be impossible. The change from such a monopoly to free common roads is the first condition of ordinary society. To make steam railroads highways, if practicable, would reduce the cost of transportation over them by a proportion as great as the cost of passage over our common streets and highways is less than it would be if a private company owned each street or road, and had an exclusive monopoly of the right of carrying goods and passengers over it.

One of the modes in which it would reduce the cost of transportation would be by subdividing the business of the present great railway monopolies among numerous smaller companies and firms, each of which, employing fewer hands and smaller capital, would manage them with less waste and recklessness. Even now the economy of this subdivision of capital has led to a partial introduction of the system of competition, in the cases of the fast freight lines, where the "White Line," "Blue Line," and "Red Line," compete with each other to the profit of themselves, the public, and the companies who draw their cars, though the competition is always less perfect than it would be if the track were thrown open to all. These lines, being competing monopolies merely, are not fair examples of the working of full competition.

The first question that arises is, Are there any insuperable mechanical or financial difficulties in the way of such competition? Can it be instituted with safety to passengers, with despatch to freight, and with profit to the company owning the track and the parties owning the cars?

The first step in advance of the present system is to open the track to all freight cars, at a certain rate of toll, payable to the company, for drawing them. The rate chargeable can be arrived at by taking the average rate received by companies for the past year on all the freight cars they have drawn. The company would still furnish the power and haul the cars. So far, the new theory could be applied equally well to roads having a double or single track. When, however, we advance from this so as to allow competing companies to furnish the power and make up the trains, leaving to the railroad company little more than to keep the track and depots in order, regulate the times of starting, and collect their tolls from the car-owners, a double track on all roads becomes indispensable.

The Governor's plan, therefore, involves the condemnation of two exclusive rights of which the railroad companies now have a vested monopoly, viz., the right to furnish the cars for freight or passengers, and the right to furnish and regulate the power by which they are drawn. These rights could, doubtless, be condemned in the same manner as the fee in the land was condemned before the company could lay its track. Commissioners appointed by the State would appraise the value of the right thus taken, and this value, in order to throw the right open to the public, would have to be paid by the State. Here would arise a serious financial difficulty. In the seizure of lands for railroad tracks, there are damages to pay to private owners, but the railroad company stands ready to pay them. In the seizure of the exclusive rights of a railroad company to put cars on its track and to haul them, so as to throw open these rights to competing companies, if these competing companies were allowed to pay for them, they would succeed to the enjoyment of the monopoly, now possessed by the railroad company. Nobody pays for that which is not the subject of exclusive appropriation. There would be no party except the State, therefore, to pay the railroad companies for these condemned rights in a manner that would throw open the use of their track to whomsoever owned a car or engine. But the State has no money in its treasury—and, we think, never will have—which would be adequate or applicable to pay the railroad companies for rights which are worth nearly as much as their charters, which, indeed, are the very gist of their present existence and importance. If the Governor sees his way around this financial difficulty, we hope he will explain it to us. Who is to pay for the now exclusive rights of the companies, to furnish the cars, and to haul them? If the now competing companies pay for them, will it not be a mere transfer of a monopoly from one set of owners to another? If the State is to pay for them, can the tax-payers afford the money?

## AIR AS A MOTIVE POWER.

An experiment was recently tried, in the mines of Galena, in this State, in the transmission of compressed air through pipes, and its use as a motive power, which is full of suggestion for our builders and manufacturers, as well as for all who have occasion in large cities to use power. The dangers to property from the use of steam power, are great. The increase in the cost of insurance wherever steam power is brought into the same building with other property of great value is a heavy tax on the business conducted. In the manufactories of inflammable oils, chemicals, and light wooden wares, sashes and blinds, &c., the fires, machinery and belting, are surrounded by combustible substances, and the risk of fire is so increased that it becomes almost impossible to insure at any price. All this increased cost and danger may apparently be avoided by the substitution of the power of compressed air for that of steam, if the result of the experiment referred to may be taken as a fair test of its practicability and cost.

It was necessary at Galena to obtain a moderate power, at a depth of 1,300 feet from the surface, to expel the foul air from the mines. Steam, from its tendencies to foul the air, was not available, and for other reasons the ordinary modes of ventilation in coal mines could not be applied. It was determined, therefore, to run an air-pump on the surface, by steam power, which should send the compressed air to the bottom of the shaft, with power enough to run the needed machinery there for expulsion of the foul air to the surface. It was found, as the result of the experiment, that a ten horse-power engine used at the surface in pumping and compressing the air gave rise to nine horse-power of compressed air at a distance of 1,300 feet from the surface. The loss of power was but one-tenth, and this represented almost wholly the friction of the engine and air-pump. The friction of the air in transmission was inappreciable.

If it be true, therefore, that a working power of compressed air can be obtained and transmitted through pipes for 1,000, 5,000, or 10,000 feet without perceptible loss of power, beyond the friction or loss involved in converting the steam power into the power of compressed air, the fact is important, as we have said, to builders and manufacturers. They have only to put their steam engine of, say, 100 horse-power, and air reservoir, in the centre of a block, and they are ready to send an aggregate of 90 horse-power of compressed air, subdivided in any proportions that may be convenient, into any part of any building in the block, or in neighboring blocks, as easily as gas is conducted from a reservoir into all parts of a city. Unlike steam, which loses its power by cooling, it can be transmitted any distance without diminution. Unlike any system of shafting, belting, and pulleys, it involves little or no friction, and requires no repairs. It makes the use of manufacturing power throughout the largest building consistent with its being perfectly fire-proof, and insurable at low rates.

In applying the power to the machinery, the more obvious mode would be to inject the compressed air into the cylinder of an engine, corresponding to the common high-pressure engine, alternately on either side of the piston. It might, however, prove that, within certain limits, the motive power of "exhaust air" might be used simultaneously upon the opposite side of the piston—the compressed air and vacuum alternating with each other on each side of the piston, in like manner as steam and the vacuum in the condensing or low-pressure engines. If so, two central reservoirs could be constructed, one of compressed air, and the other exhausted of air, or *in vacuo*, the power of both of which could be transmitted through pipes communicating with the cylinder of every engine. While the valve opening from the cylinder for the compressed air would let in a driving power, the valve opening to connect the other end of the cylinder with the vacuum would exert a suction power which might, or might not, add to the economy of the mechanism. All the means by which this economy could be accomplished are public property, incapable of appropriation by patent or monopoly, and we have reason to believe that its value and economy will, before long, be tested by some of our builders and machinists.

---

The Fenians have an unlimited supply of muscle, and a large standing army. There is one country which they ought to rule, and another in which they actually have a very considerable standing, and still another which gets sadly scared whenever the name Fenian is mentioned. Yet the Fenians have not among the three a single country which they can tax, and military expenses are somewhat difficult to be met by "Congresses" that have no revenue. The mere matter of feeding their army of 25,000 men, or thereabouts, would cost upward of a million of dollars a month. Not less than ten millions of dollars would be required to equip the Fenian hosts for any campaign which would do credit to their name and organization. We do not know how much they may happen to have in their treasury, but if they have so large a sum as this, we suggest that they institute an inquiry to see whether ten million dollars would not go further toward liberating Irishmen from English rule, by assisting the oppressed in Ireland to migrate to this country, than in any other way. Ten million dollars would bring to America 250,000 Irishmen, thus liberating them from British bondage forever.

We doubt whether so large a number would be freed by the invasion of Canada. But then this, we confess, is not at all a heroic view of the question.

---

The Common Council, among their other duties, will have to elect five members of the Board of Education. We have no particular objection to either of the five members whose term expires this year, because we do not know what particular share either of them had in the transactions of the board during their service. We think it unfortunate that there has been no investigation in the matter of the expenditures of that board, and that this election must take place without any official knowledge on the subject. But the Common Council can act safely, and do justice to the public, by electing only such persons to take charge of this great public trust as ordinary business men would entrust with the care of an estate, requiring intelligence, capacity, and personal integrity. If members of this kind be secured, the investigation into the past transactions of the board can still go on.

### The New Housekeeping Scheme.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

An article in your issue of the 19th, headed "New Building Scheme," has reference, I presume, to a plan now contemplated by me. In the main it is correct, and conveys a fair idea of the leading features of the plan. One or two errors, which materially lessen the inducements to adopt such a plan, I should like to correct. Your statement that the rent would be reduced from $1,000 to $850 by dispensing with the kitchen, great about the correct amount saved, though the houses in question will rent for $600 per annum. At a saving of $150 on 50 dwellings, the total saving would be $7,500. You continue as follows: Suppose the fifty families to average a reduction of *three* servants to every *two* families, or *thirty-three* for the entire block—

| | |
|---|---|
| Wages of 33 servants at $3.50 per week for one year | $6,006 |
| Board of same at $5 per week | 8,580 |
| Waste of 50 kitchens, say | 5,000 |
| Saving in rent, as above | 7,500 |
| Total | $27,086 |

You then deduct cost of *cuisine* and laundry, estimated at $8,430, showing a saving of cost in the items of rent and labor of $18,656. By correcting the error in first part of the quotation, we have:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wages of seventy-five servants at $3.50 per week for one year | $13,650 |
| Board of same at $5 per week | 19,500 |
| Waste of fifty kitchens should be | 5,000 |
| Saving in rent as above | 7,500 |
| Saving in fuel of fifty kitchen fires, say | 1,500 |
| Total | $46,150 |
| Deduct cost of *cuisine* and laundry, estimated at | 8,430 |
| Total | $37,720 |

This would leave a saving of actual cost in the single items of rent and labor of $37,720, or an average reduction in each of the fifty houses of $754.40 per annum.

The "scheme" might perhaps have been better designated "new economical plan of housekeeping," for the houses will be little different from other houses, save in the absence of cooking and washing apartments. They can be rented cheaper on account of this absence, and the fact that presenting unusual facilities for economical housekeeping there would seldom be a vacant house. Families could purchase all their uncooked food, as bread, cake, pies, fruits, preserves, etc., at the co-operative store, and could either send their meat or articles to be cooked to the co-operative kitchen, or purchase them ready cooked. Everything consumed could be obtained at lowest price; it needs but little knowledge to see that fifty joints of meat can be purchased at once, and cooked at one place, far cheaper than at fifty markets and cooked in fifty separate stoves. The co-operative laundry would be an unbounded success, having been often discussed, and it would be a welcome relief to *paterfamilias* to dispense with the miserable washing-day. The economy of the project is undoubted; the object to be attained is to make it comfortable and convenient, and so to arrange the cooking department that *materfamilias* would be satisfied. This would be easily done, and though at the start some slight inconveniences might have to be borne, yet the relief of dispensing with Bridget, and having so much more time to attend to family matters, would more than compensate for these.

The lots for these houses have already been selected in a pleasant part of the North Side, within one block of the cars and about twenty minutes' ride from Clark street bridge, and half of the necessary means provided for. It is the hope of the writer that many of your readers, of an economical turn of mind, and who can see that the greatest saving to be made is not in the rent, but in the household expenses, will come forward and assist in a plan that, if carefully matured and properly conducted, will soon be popular, and will give families of moderate means other homes than can be found in boarding houses, at much less cost and with more comfort.

### Soldiers' Bounty.

Good news for the soldiers. The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States authorizes payment of $100 bounty to all men who enlisted between May 4, 1861, and July 22, 1861, for three years. Many of these brave men were discharged for disease and have never had bounty. All who were honorably discharged have only to forward their discharges, which will be returned with the bounty. And this bounty is due to any widow or heirs of deceased soldiers. Colonel J. W. Boyden, of No. 14 Lake street, Chicago, has been authorized by the government and is now ready to prepare all necessary papers. Colonel B. is well known in the West as the first agent appointed after the war commenced, to pay persons in Chicago. All interested in this bounty will do well to [illegible] and without delay call, or send their discharges through the Post Office to Colonel Boyden.

### California Wines.

C. Affeld & Co. have just received a large invoice of the best wines, direct from California, which the trade and public will do well to examine. [illegible] Particular attention paid to family orders.

### Music Books.

As Root & Cady's music books are the most popular ones, even at the East, the [illegible]

## THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT.

### 1970.

### Chicago a Hundred Years Hence.

### Women As They Will be Then.

### The Ruins.

### Present Greatness in a New Light.

### The Opera.

### Development of a New Season.

### Amusements.

### Review of the Week.

CHICAGO, April 23.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

I laid me down and slept, and in that sleep there came a dream. Now there is nothing unusual in a dream; but this dream was an unusual one, because it seemed to me a reality. There was nothing of the glamor, the mysterious haze, the uncertainty or the ridiculous juxtapositions which usually attach themselves to dreams when the mind is off in undress on a holiday. I am not yet convinced it was not a reality. It has for some time been a pet theory of mine that I lived in the days of the Cæsars and saw Brutus give the fatal thrust; that I went down into Rome with the Vandals and knocked a nose off the statue of Venus; that I saw Columbus when he landed; and heard the first performance of "Fidelio."

If, then, it is possible that I have lived in the past, with which I am now connected only by shadowy memories and indefinable associations; if it is possible that I am living in the present, to-day, under this delicious blue sky so full of May promises, what is there to hinder my being projected into the future a hundred years or so?

If anyone can dispute this point, I should like to have them do so in writing.

Again, I attach a great deal of importance to this dream, because there was no occasion for my dreaming it. As a general rule, dreams are the result of purely physical causes. A late supper on Charlotte Russe and champagne invariably produces dreams of riding a rainbow through seas of roses, drawn by blonde cherubs. Roast turkey and fried oysters are equivalent to tumbling from a precipice and falling for three months through circumambient space without touching bottom. Hot mince pies, at 11 p. m., necessitates a visit to the infernal regions, and a browning on both sides over a brimstone fire on the end of a prong, held by a grinning fiend, with eyes of flame and red hot horns, and a blazing comet for a tail. Now I had not eaten either Charlotte Russe or roast turkey, or fried oysters, or hot mince pie. I had not indulged the carnal man even to the extent of bread and butter, but had retired to my pillow at a disgustingly early hour, and, lulled by the dreamy sound of the passing horse cars and the melodious tones of two adjacent cats involved in some little feline unpleasantness, I was sleeping the sleep of the just when this dream came to me.

And I dreamed I stood in the city of Chicago in the year of our blessed Lord 1970, not where the city stands now, for the heart of the city was in Calumet. Ten millions of souls, of various descriptions, inhabited it, and land below Calumet was selling at $5,000 a foot. Acre lots could be bought more cheaply, if a person was willing to live a little out of town, near Kankakee. The present location was only the outskirt. The male portion of the great metropolis was in a condition of abject wretchedness, having been ground down for nearly a century under the heel of the Tyrant Woman, the most industrious being able only to make a few dollars per month in plain sewing, while one or two had managed to secure a homestead by taking in washing and scrubbing the public buildings. My guide, who was a stout, honest, good-natured woman, after obtaining a permit from the gentlemanly Mayor, Hon. Mrs. Willard,—a lineal descendant of the great Mrs. Willard of a century before, to whom a statue had been erected overlooking the classical Calumet River—volunteered to show me about the city, and inquired what part of it I would like to see. She mentioned over several places, among them the Erring Man's Home, the Home for Indigent Bachelors, the Half Orphan Asylum, for boys only, the Old Men's Hospital, and the Refuge for Decayed Men; but as I expressed no interest in these charities, she suggested a visit to the Board of Supervisoresses, then in session, or the meeting of the Aldermen, who were to decide that day upon a petition from the men of Chicago for the right of release from the cares of the household one afternoon each month.

I looked at my guide with surprise, and said, "Do men ever consent to be placed in a position where they have no rights in this great city which a woman is bound to respect?"

She quietly knocked the ashes off her cigar, and, before answering my question, nudged my elbow and called my attention to a fine-looking young fellow who was passing. "Deuced pretty, isn't he?" said she. "Wonder who he is?" The poor young creature heard the remark, and, casting his eye modestly down to the ground, hurried on. She turned to me, and, with a knowing wink of the eye said: "I take it you are a stranger here. The women of Chicago have reached their sphere. They are no longer subject to the Tyrant Man. They have burst the shackles of the past, and now wander free in the corridors with luminous brows." She pointed to a huge pile in the distance. "Yonder is the Capitol of the nation. Upon its dome stands the proud figure of Mrs. Stanton, the mother of her country, who fought, died, and bled, and did many other things. She was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of her countrywomen; first every time, you bet, stranger."

We were standing at a corner, and my guide enforced her remark by bringing her fist down with crushing effect upon a poor old man crouching behind a hand-organ, with four small children of the male persuasion, and a placard upon his breast stating that he was blind. She went on to say that it was sought the patronage of the generous women of Chicago. The poor man only smiled piteously, and, gathering his children about him, moved on and took up another position in front of a cigar store filled with women smoking and discussing the prospects of a raid of Fenian women upon the fair Kanuckesses of Canada.

I turned to my guide and asked her if she could not show me some of the relics of the Chicago of 1870. She stopped and scratched her head for a few minutes, and then said she believed there were a few things to be seen down at the Ruins. Just at that moment she hailed a curious-looking machine coming towards us through the air at a frightful pace, and it halted. In an instant we were drawn up into it by some unseen power, and seated, and off went the machine like a comet through space. A lively pair of nippers extracted the requisite change from my pocket, and placed it in the box without any effort on my part. After a ride of twelve miles, which occupied a minute and a quarter, my guide touched a spring. The machine stopped, and we were lifted out in the same mysterious manner, and the machine sped on its way, as there were several business women on board, who had engagements at Lake Superior, and wanted to get back to dinner.

My guide said, "Here is the Chicago of 1870."

I looked about me. It was a great plain, rank with herbage. Some cattle were placidly browsing where the Sherman House now stands. Directly in front of it were two or three moss-covered stones. Where THE TRIBUNE office now stands, the Red Leg Base Ball Club were competing with the White Stockings for the championship. Just at that moment the outfielderess of the Red Legs, a magnificent young creature of 16, had caught out Molly Myrtle, the renowned batter of the White Stockings, on a fly, and a dispute arose, which resulted in the withdrawal of the White Stockings from the field to a woman, resolving never to speak to the Red Legs again. The Red Legs gathered up their bats and also retired, and the last I saw of them they were making up faces at their opponents. One curious fact which I noticed was that several donkeys were feeding in the grass, and invariably gathered where the Justices' offices had once stood, on Randolph street. There seemed to be something in the soil which attracted them there. There were no traces of streets except that here and there a few rotten blocks of wood were lying about. The river maintained its present course, and showed no signs of change except that the number of dead cats, cabbage stumps, old hats, old rags, and defunct dogs, which floated placidly on its bosom, was largely increased, and that the smell was so much louder than now that it could be heard at a great distance. I stepped over with my guide and examined the moss-covered stones. I spoke of them, with some curiosity, and inquired of her if it was the ruins of a graveyard. She replied it was, in one respect, a grave yard, although it was not intended for that purpose. She believed there was one Common Council, one Board of Supervisors, a handful of Judges, two or three provincial Juries, a Sheriff and his posse, and some clerks sleeping there. The oldest inhabitant, a woman of the strictest veracity, remembered, when she was a very young child, that something dropped there one day, and these people dropped with it. "But then, they were all men," said my guide, naively, "and the matter was of little consequence." I stooped down, and with my knife dug away the moss on one of the stones, and made out a few letters here and there, somewhat as follows: "J. G. Gind*** Bose & Ch*** Mc-Ar*** Carr*** A. H. Bu**." We walked on in a southeasterly direction for a little distance, when my guide suddenly stopped and said: "A singular accident happened here one day. They were building an eight-story hotel on this spot, and had just got the eighth story on, when it commenced going down. It went down, story after story, as clean as a whistle, the workmen going up stairs as the building went down, and finally saving themselves by stepping out of the chimney. Our Historical Society has made several excavations in the hope of finding it, but as they never have done so, the Hon. Mrs. J. Y. Scammon, the President, has decided that it kept on going, and is probably now standing somewhere in China, with the front doors where the chimneys ought to be."

Later in the day, my guide took me to the Museum, and showed me a curious image which I remembered to have seen on Dearborn street. She told me the members of the Natural History Society had many interesting [illegible] about it. Mrs. Dr. Stimpkins, the Secretary, had arrived at the decision that it [illegible] intended to represent some [illegible] of Chicago afflicted with the [illegible] Her rival, Mrs. Prof. [illegible], on the other hand, was confident it was [illegible] used as a sign by some [illegible], and advanced some [illegible] which were mentioned in the [illegible], and seemed to me to be the only [illegible] links of any strength between [illegible] the [illegible]. Mrs. Colonel F. Ostor, who had a supernatural turn of mind, was confident it was intended for Oberon, and fortified her position by quotations from the papers of that period, showing that the [illegible] of "Oberon" was performed about that time, and that the image bore a striking resemblance to the young gentleman who personated the character at that time. Another Mrs. Prof. Somebody had found in an old ballad of that day called "Shoo Fly," the line: "I feel, I feel like a morning star," and was confident that this must have been the image of the individual who felt like a morning star. My guide confidentially said that the question would probably never be settled what that aboriginal monstrosity meant. I comforted myself with this cheering assurance, for if the accumulated knowledge of a whole century was not sufficient to decipher it, the people who were coeval with it could not be blamed for not understanding it.

The old books in the public library also connected with the history of Chicago, were very curious. Among them was a book, bearing the title "Kearney; or, the Catskin Trapper of the Prairies, a tale of the ungratefulness of man," also, a work on International Law by Chief Justice Banyon; an architectural work entitled "The Twenty Designs and Thirty Roofs of the Court House," reviewed by J. Van Osdel, architect, and a poem, in one hundred and thirty cantos, entitled "The Coming Woman and the Tyrant Man," by Fernando Jones, bard and songster. I asked the gentlemanly Mrs. Librarian if any copies of a book by one F. Fiske were extant. She replied that large numbers of the original edition of that book were at one time dug up in the extreme northern portion of the city, where a bookstore once stood; but, as they were found to be anti-woman in tendency, they were committed to the flames, in the public square.

I would undoubtedly be able to tell you a great deal more about the great city, were it not for the fact that, while walking out that evening and enjoying my cigar, I was suddenly seized by a burly policewoman, and arrested for smoking in the street. It was of no use that I plead ignorance of the ordinance forbidding men to smoke in the streets. It was in vain that I gave her my name. She had never heard of me. In vain I gave her the names of all the prominent, wealthy, influential, energetic, enterprising, wonderful, self-made men of Chicago. She had never heard of one of them. Even their names had not lasted. I was about to meditate on this curious fact that so much prominence, affluency, eloquence, learning, enterprise, wonder and self-manufacture couldn't get any further than the graveyard, and that when the graveyard was gone, all these present wonders went with it, when the policewoman seizing me by the coat collar bade me come along.

As the next best thing I could do, I woke up just in time to tell you that the pleasant little week's season of opera is over and the singing-birds have flown to Cincinnati. It is probably the last time we shall ever hear Parepa in English opera, as her season ends in June, at which time she goes to England. When she returns here again it will probably be at the head of an Italian opera company. Since the inauguration of her experiment, she has been remarkably successful, having accumulated a snug fortune, sufficient to maintain her handsomely if she never sang again. She has shown good judgment in investing a handsome fraction of her earnings in South Water street business property, near the Central Depot. Hold on to it, thou big-lunged nightingale! The revenue will be a nice thing in the rainy days for you and Carl, and for all the big Rosatyroyses and little Carls in days to come. We certainly have no cause to [illegible] her [illegible] she has made, for [illegible] carned it. [illegible] troupe has ever treated us more fairly or given more universal satisfaction, and in saying good bye and *au revoir* to the great singer, I would respectfully add, May her shadow never grow less.

And now comes one William Shakspeare in the guise of "Henry IV.," to delight us for a week at the Opera House, with a remarkably strong cast. Mr. Hess has evidently adopted for his motto in this instance, "Whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well." He has shown not only good taste, but a commendable spirit of enterprise, in leaving nothing undone which shall tend to properly produce this grand historical play. In costumes, scenic effects and general mounting, he will leave little to be desired; and as far as artists are concerned, he has probably made up the strongest Henry IV. company ever known in this country. I certainly need not tell you who Hackett is, the man who for years has had the patent right to play *Falstaff*, now George Vandenhoff is, who leaves the reading desk and once more returns to play *Hotspur*. Mr. Taylor, who plays *Prince Hal*, is not so widely known, except among those who remember his fine personation of Henry with Mrs. Lander. Mr. Nagle, Mr. Jennings, Garrison, Allen, and the other gentlemen, are well known here. Miss Anna Morris, the recent promising young *débutante*, will play *Lady Percy*, and Mrs. Howard Rogers, lately from California, *Dame Quickly*. This combination of talent, it seems to me, cannot but make this Shakspearean revival a marked feature in our dramatic history. But even in the event that the season should prove a failure, of which I see no danger, Mr. Hess is none the less entitled to credit for an earnest, sturdy, determined effort to present a Shakspearean play with proper effects.

Chicago has organized one opera troupe, and carried it through a season with the most gratifying success ever known in the dramatic history of the country. She will now organize another, even upon a still grander scale. C. D. Hess, Esq., to whose business management the Parepa troupe owes a large share of its success, has already made contracts for another season with Harison, Campbell, Castle, Lawrence, Noailhon, Mr. and Mrs. Seguin, and will double up his troupe with Peakes, Drayton, Mr. and Mrs. Bowler. He has three prima donnas, whose names I am not yet at liberty to give, with whom negotiations are pending; but any of the three will give a finer *ensemble* than hitherto. With so strong a troupe, double throughout, he will be enabled to command a superb *repertoire*. I shall give you more details of this project as fast as they develop themselves. In the meantime, our opera season will not fully close until after the Russian Opera Troupe has been here, which has lately visited New York and Boston. It will reach here during the latter part of May, and remain here one week.

The sky is once more bright and the weather pleasant, as Lucille Western has quit playing "East Lynne." This week she changes her *repertoire*, and we may, therefore, expect no more rain. Monday and Tuesday nights she plays *Nancy Sykes*; Wednesday night, *Leah*; Thursday night "The Child Stealer," and Friday night "East Lynne," about which time look out for a storm. "Uncle Dick's Darling" is such a favorite that she will remain another week at the Museum. "She Stoops to Conquer" is understood for a speedy revival in handsome style. Manager Aiken has made a ten-strike in securing the business services of Mr. William Austen, late of Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre, who will bring experience and enterprise in connection with his duties at the Museum. The Minstrels at the Dearborn Theatre, have underlined for this week "Jumbo Jum's College," "Martha Jane Berne," by Andy McKee, "Shoo Fly," "Scenes at Copelin's & Melander's," and "Diamond Cut Diamond." The Minstrels close their season May 28, and will take a vacation in the rural districts. The house, for two weeks, will be occupied by a very strong German musical and dramatic company, who will bring out Goethe's "Faust," Offenbach's "Marriage by Lanterns," the comedy "Bismark in Vienna," "From Step to Step," Offenbach's "Love on the Roofs," the fairy farce "Three Jolly Fellows," "Belle Helene," the melodrama "Mozart," Schiller's "Conspiracy of Fiesco," the comedy "Loving Relations," a farce "My name is Meier," a burlesque "King Cotton" and Dumas' drama "The Eternal Jew." The company will be under the management of Messrs. Horwitz & Osterman.

Among coming miscellaneous entertainments are a musical soiree by our new pianist, Mr. Pease, which will be given shortly, and a soiree for the benefit of the Church of the Atonement, which will take place at the Paulina Academy, corner of Paulina and West Lake streets, next Thursday evening, with the following programme:

PART FIRST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Quartette, The March "On, Gallant Company" | Becker |
| Solo, Piano, "Morceau Capriccioso" | Jules Schuloff |
| Reading, "The Northern Farmer," (native dialect) | Tennyson |
| Serenade, "Stay With Me" | Reichart |
| Reading | Original |
| Descriptive Song, "Man the Life Boat" | H. Russell |

PART SECOND.

| | |
|---|---|
| Quartette, "She's Fooling Thee" | Glrschner |
| Solo, Piano, "Grand Valse de Concert" | Tito Mattei |
| Reading | Original |
| Aria, "Consider the Lilies" | Topliff |
| Irish Melody, "Rich and Rare" | Moore |
| Reading, "The Vagabonds" | Trowbridge |
| Quartette, Banish, Oh Maiden | Lorenzo |

By arrangements which I have effected I shall be enabled hereafter to present you with fresh European news, relative to amusements, not attainable in any other way. This morning I give you the first instalment:

PARIS, April 4.—Last Sunday, at the Chapelle Imperiale of the Tuileries, everyone admired the extraordinarily clear and pure voice of M'lle Schroeder, who sang the *Benedictus* from Auber's Grand Mass. This magnificent composition, which was sung with profound religious feeling, produced a great effect. M'lle S. was warmly congratulated by the illustrious maestro.... Musard, the orchestral director of the Italian troupe at Cairo, arrived at Paris.... Verdi has also arrived. His commissions staying through the whole of [illegible] Last Friday there was a great crush at Ant. Rubinstein's grand concert, at the Salle d'Hertz. The [illegible] and the celebrated artist obtained an enthusiastic reception.... The examination for the nomination of the Professors destined to teach singing in the Boston Conservatoire, took place at the Hotel de Ville.... The Baronne de Horon has arrived at Paris. She attended the repetition of her new opera, "L'Ombre," which is going to be given at the Theatre Lyrique.... Joachim Raff has just finished a new opera, destined for the Weimar Theatre. It is called "Dame Kobold".... The Paris newspapers are engaged with Wagner, the director of the Theatre Italien, because he did not [illegible] on the occasion of the first representation of Adeline Patti, in the opera of "Linda." The price of the stalls therefore was raised to 40 francs, as also on her second appearance (last Thursday) as Rosina in the "Barbiere di Siviglia." Upon which occasions she introduced one of Chevalier Nilsson's favorite songs, "Beware," by James Cohen. In "Linda" Patti was very well seconded by MM. Palermi and Ciampi; in the "Barbiere," by M'lle Sani, MM. Palermi, Verger, Agnesi and Zucchini.... The Theatre Italien will remain open all the month of April, but Patti will have to leave on the 16th, for which date she has been engaged to sing in London.... The grand annual concert of the St. Francis Xavier Society took place last Sunday, with unusual splendor, at the Church of St. Eustache. Among the most remarkable pieces, we cite a *Stabat Mater* by Lefebure-Wely, a fragment from an unedited oratorio by Ch. Vervoitte, also an "Ave Maria" by the same composer. The choruses were sung with a perfect ensemble by the Academical Society of Sacred Music.

WEIMAR.—The programme for the Beethoven anniversary fetes, which are to take place May [illegible] is, as yet not fully settled, with the exception of a grand composition entitled "Beethoven," by Liszt, who [illegible]

---

to himself expected for the commemoration April.

ROBERTS.—The success of "Lohengrin," with [illegible] increasing in favor every night, [illegible] at the Queen's, [illegible]. At the Concerts [illegible] M'lle Marie Krebs, the young [illegible]

LONDON, March 31.—The opening of the Covent Garden Italian Opera took place Tuesday. It was opened with Donizetti's "La Favorita," Masaniello, with M'lle Sessi and others, who [illegible] not sung in London for five years,—in spite of which she was [illegible] a theatre well filled, and [illegible] Sessi, [illegible] with the exception of Gramari, [illegible] the rest of the singers did not [illegible] C. T.

In addition to the above, the following items are of interest: "The Magic Flute" was given a few evenings since in New York, with Caroline Fritch as the Queen of Night, William Formes as *Papageno*, Hermanns as *Sarastro*, Habelmann as *Tamino*, Dziuba as *Papagena*, Carama as *Pamina*, and Ritter at the baton. With the exception of Mlle. Patti, the performance does not seem to have given satisfaction. Butler, and for our amateurs.... P. S. Gilmore was a minstrel eighteen years ago, and a Boston paper prints a programme of festivities to which he contributed a tambourine solo.... Mrs. Bernard's troupe has swung round the circle as far as Augusta, Ga.... Jeanne [illegible] English in June next.... The following figures are given as constituting the cost of the New Paris Opera House: Masonry, 14,000,000 francs; plaster department, 1,000,000 francs; marble, 1,000,000 francs; marble pavements, 280,000 francs; mosaic work, 270,000 francs; ornamental sculpture, 2,000,000 francs; statuary, 645,000 francs; artists painting, 478,000 francs; artistic brass ornaments, 400,000 francs; lacquer-gilding, 105,000 francs; gilding, 945,000 francs; brass work, 150,000 francs; locksmiths' work, 4,000,000 francs; carpenters', 735,000 francs; covering-in, 680,000 francs; lighting, 715,000 francs; warming and ventilating, 610,000 francs; forming, with incidental expenses, a total of about forty millions of francs.... Morgan, the organist, is going to travel this summer on a concert tour.... Parepa-Rosa has sent over seventy thousand dollars to Europe, to be "salted down," within the last six months, and has also, like a wise woman, salted down about as much more in business property on South Water street in this city.

FRANCESCA FICKLE.

## REAL ESTATE.

### The Suburban Movement of Population—Widening Michigan Avenue.

### Prices in San Francisco—Transfers for the Week.

The cheapness of labor and building materials, compared to past years, and the abundance of money that is to be had at more moderate rates of interest than heretofore on real estate mortgages, is stimulating the building of first-class structures in all the central parts of the city, and bids fair to result in the filling up of a great proportion of the gaps in the lines of buildings on our principal thoroughfares. When there is a speculative fever in real estate, as there was this time last year, there is always a disposition to rush out into the open prairie and build cheap wooden houses a mile or two beyond the limits of the improvements, in expectation that the city will grow out to them in a year or so. But when, as at present, the cost of erecting substantial marble and brick buildings is moderate, central property, which the owners have not bought for speculation, but for investment, is improved.

The movement will not spread out this year as it did last, and although there is a progression of population outward along the lake shore toward the South Park, there is no such tendency to any other direction; and the development of the year will be mainly in the density of what are established residence quarters at the present time. The history of every great city would probably show that while its population and business may steadily increase at nearly the same ratio, the expansion of the territory it occupies, and the increase of prices in the suburbs, is made by a succession of periodic movements. Population first [illegible] that it is crowded in the central parts of the city, and a movement to the suburbs takes place; a large area of new territory is taken in, and then for a time all the increase of population is accommodated within the limits of improvement, the "inside" vacant ground is built up, and the density of population increases, until another movement to the suburbs becomes necessary. Last year the movement of population outward was very active, but this year people are beginning to recognize the fact, that a population nearly three times as large as at present can be accommodated within the present limits of the city, and at the convenience of being near to business is, after all, one of the most important things to be considered at the time in valuation of the [illegible] "inside" property. The real city limits are not merely where the arbitrary lines are laid down upon the map, but wherever a certain density of population per acre terminates. A line describing the limit of population, in this manner, and which would not extend to the legal boundary line of the city on the West side, and would be found to extend a mile beyond it along the lake shore on the South side. It is in the area of ground inside of such a line, ground will sell at full prices, but for that outside of it, there is very little demand.

The increase of sales in the district west of Western avenue, this week, is due to the purchases of the West Side Park Commissioners, which have amounted to about $70,000.

The work of widening Michigan avenue to eighty feet (instead of sixty-six feet) between Twenty-second and Thirty-first streets, has begun. The fence of Moseley School, at the corner of Twenty-fourth street, and also some of the fences in front of residences in that vicinity, have been moved back fourteen feet within the past two days. The block of five brick houses just south of Twenty-fourth street will also be set on rollers in a few days, and moved back about twenty feet, and probably the whole changes in width will be effected within a month or two.

The wooden buildings are being moved off from the northwest corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, by parties who have leased the ground for fifty years, and propose to build upon it.

In our list of transfers for Tuesday, the 19th, was one for 80 feet of ground on Monroe street just east of Clark, for $100,000, being the same ground that was sold a little over a year ago for $75,000.

A gentleman who has recently returned from a several months' sojourn in San Francisco, and who is thoroughly conversant with the prices of real estate both there and here, thinks that ground in the same relative positions is held at higher prices there than here. He saw five-thousand-dollar property sold at auction, for a price that was equivalent to $1,000 in gold, per front foot. Considering that San Francisco has only a little over half the population of Chicago, this is higher than prices here. In the southern suburb of San Francisco, at Mission Bay, where it is proposed to make land by filling up the bay, lots are being sold at prices much higher than those of the suburbs here. All the land which is made from the shore, and in spots where vessels are now at anchor in twenty feet of water.

A lot of land in Hartford, which was sold twelve years ago, at a price of $1,000, is to-day held by the proprietor at $72,000, and he has been offered $60,000 for it.

The following table shows the volume and tendency of transactions in real estate situated within a radius extending seven miles from the Court House, during the week ending April 23, the aggregate volume in each direction, and the total in all, being compared with the same for the four previous weeks:

| Location. | No. of transfers. | Aggregate value. |
|---|---|---|
| Within the old city limits | 104 | $443,094 |
| North of Fullerton avenue | 9 | 39,600 |
| South of Egan avenue | 22 | 68,470 |
| West of Western avenue | 15 | 81,260 |
| Total | 144 | 792,004 |
| Total, week ending April 16 | 144 | 939,293 |
| Total, week ending April 9 | 135 | 786,842 |
| Total, week ending April 2 | 150 | 718,343 |
| Total, week ending March 26 | 144 | 912,000 |

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property, within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Saturday, April 23:

| | |
|---|---|
| Michigan av, 114 ft s of Thirty-second st, e f, 33x174 5-10 ft; April 23 | $3,370 |
| Michigan av, 149 ft s of Thirty-second st, e f, 25x174 5-10 ft; April 23 | 2,375 |
| Wabash av, 56¼ ft n of Douglas place, w f, 25x174 5-10 ft; April 6 | 6,250 |
| Vine st, 426 ft n of North av, e f, 23x100¾ ft; April 23 | 575 |
| Clybourne av, 48 ft se of Halsted st, s w f, 23x115 ft; March 21 | 750 |
| North Market st, 49 ft n of Erie st, e f, 25x75 ft; April 22 | 2,000 |
| Indiana av, 100 ft n of Twenty-second st, e f, 25x161 3-10 ft; April 1 | 9,600 |
| Cologne st, n w cor of Main st, s f, 216 1-4x 499 ft; April 9 | 21,500 |
| Quinn st, 132 ft s e of Wright st, s w f, 25x 125 ft; April 19 | 700 |
| Prairie av, 276 ft n of Thirty-second st, w f, 26x126¼ ft; April 23 | 1,300 |
| Indiana av, 264¾ ft n of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 25x177 5-10 ft; April 11 | 12,000 |
| Egan av, n w cor of Langley st, s f, 150½x 124 ft; April 20 | 10,000 |
| West Adams st, 194 ft w of Reuben st, s f, 24x125 ft; Nov. 24, 1864 | 825 |
| West Adams st, 156 ft w of Reuben st, s f, 24x125 ft; Dec. 23, 1864 | 625 |
| Halsted st, 99 s of Fourth st, w f, 25x118 ft; April 23 | 1,000 |
| Reuben st, n e cor of Harrison st, w f, 125x 146 ft; April 11 | 45,000 |
| Cornell st, 236 ft e of Holt st, s f, 24x120½ ft, with buildings; April 23 | 1,225 |
| Warren av, e of Paulina st, s f, 26x124¼ ft; April 6 | 2,000 |
| North av, 27 ft e of Ridgeville road, s f, 24x 124 ft, with other property; March 29 | 3,250 |
| Halsted st, 193 ft n of Maxwell st, e f, 24x 137½ ft; April 23 | 2,425 |
| West Indiana st, 40 ft e of Peoria st, s f, 23x 124 ft; April 22 | [illegible] |

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Indiana av, 600 ft n of Sixty-third st, e f, 99 x167 ft; April 21 | 1,000 |
| Indiana av, 660 ft n of Sixty-third st, e f, 99 x167 ft; April 21 | 1,000 |
| Stewart av, 410 ft s of Forty-third st, w f, 25x125 ft; April 19 | 500 |
| Forty-sixth st, 200 ft e of Greenwood av, s f, 3x201 ft; March 28 | 2,000 |
| Indiana av, s of Fifty-first st, w f, 66x124½ ft; Feb. 18 | 1,700 |

WEST OF OLD CITY LIMITS.

| | |
|---|---|
| West Lake st, s e of Morton st, 11 acres; Nov. 1, 1869 | 35,000 |
| West Division st, w of Gammon av, 1 10/4 - 100 acres; April 1 | 1,650 |
| Mclroy st, west Gammon av, 1 23-100 acres; April 1 | 5,000 |
| West Lake st, w of Morton st, 2 21-100 acres; April 1 | 9,019 |
| West Lake st, w of Morton st, 2 21-100 acres; April 1 | 9,117 |
| West Lake st, w of Morton st, 4 63-100 acres; April 1 | 18,609 |
| Fulton st, 45 ft w of Central st, s f, 24x120 ft; April 19 | 4,000 |
| Central st, 400 ft n of Fulton st, e f, 48x120, 4-16 ft; April 20 | 8,217 |
| Lots 11 to 18 in Fish & Young's sub of n w ¼ sec 13, 39, 13 e; April 23 | 2,000 |

### The Pioneer of the True Principle.

In former issues of this paper the urgent necessity has been pointed out of giving greater security to policy-holders in life insurance companies, and now, in the present number, we publish the card of the Safety Deposit Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, the chief principle of which is to give security to all who insure in it by the compulsory pledge of the insurance reserve. It will thus be seen that persons holding policies in this company are expressly protected by the State of Illinois, and the people can keep a careful watch on the amount of this reserve, and in behalf of the policy-holders, which then becomes the guardian of the hard-earned savings of the persons insured, will fully carry out the trust imposed upon it by law. A company starting with the principle so sound as that which has the State of Illinois for its guardian, cannot fail to win success, and to gain for itself the confidence and the patronage of the people who seek a safe company in which to insure.

### Silks and Cloaks.

Hotchkiss, Palmer & Co., No. 91 State street, will open on Monday a very large and extensive stock of silk cloaks, comprising all the latest novelties. Many of their patterns are of their own importation, and cannot be seen in any other house. They also call special attention to black silks, from very low, also, and all the [illegible] most fashionable, the latest lines of ladies' underclothing, furnishing, and fancy goods generally, is large and complete. All goods are to be sold at exceedingly low rates, as they have laid in a large spring trade. HOTCHKISS, PALMER & CO., No. 91 State street.

## FANCIES AND FASHIONS.

### A Meteor.

### The Sorrows of a Woman of Fashion.

### Language.

### A Grievance of the Dressmakers.

### Court-House Hats and Pagoda Parasols.

*Written for The Chicago Tribune.*

Something funny happened to me the other day. I was "interviewed" by a lady of fashion, one of the *creme de la creme* of society, who flashed into my work-a-day world like some brilliant meteor, and astonished me as much by her presence. She was dressed in exquisite taste, and the gleam of her jewels and the rustle of her silks, were to me like generous wine. She had ancient honors and pedigrees at her finger ends; talked familiarly about her great-great-grandfather; had arched eyebrows, and aristocratic hands, and filled all my dingy *sanctum* with the sacred atmosphere of her perfumed life. I was tired and discouraged, and I took off my mental hat to her, at the same time wondering why she had sought me, since I was not eligible to the situation of housemaid or cook, and yet my life was just as far removed from hers as if I were.

Do you know what she had come to say? It was to tell me how dissatisfied she was with the life of a fashionable woman; how tired she had grown of silk and velvet and rare jewels; how it wearied her to dress for a fashionable party; how Mrs. B. took opium to make her eyes bright; and Mrs. F. drank wine to make her speech brilliant; how she and her set slept all the morning, and lounged all the day, and danced all night; how they humbled their husbands and fondled their poodles and took lunch with dubious friends of the other sex; how their servants cheated and deceived them, and they cheated and deceived each other, and had no faith in themselves or anybody else. She was tired of this, and wanted to go to work in some other sphere, where fashion and folly were not all-in-all.

I looked at her as she sat there in her lustrous silks, the jewels gleaming on her white neck and arms, the weariness and insanity of a thousand hungered women showing in her individual face, and her white taper fingers closed wearily over diamond solitaires that would be fortunes to many a homeless family. When my Cleon gathered her silken drapery about her, and vanished of the heels of an obsequious coachman, it set me to thinking. I had seen so many vacant dissatisfied faces gleaming out from beautiful bonnets, and such lovely cheerful ones in plebian hats, that I wondered if golden fetters did not rust and corrode, like iron ones, and if a cross were not really a cross whether of diamonds or thorns. And I concluded that the men and women who carry their own bundles and wear their own rags of righteousness, fare about as well as those who weakly roll in their chariots over the smooth patrician pavement of wealth which is only one of the ways and means to success.

And a good jolting over the rugged road of adversity is very apt to rid one of that bilious tendency to spleen and envy and uncharitableness, which hamper us so when we have nothing to think of but ourselves and our joys and sorrows.

"You ought to be in society," said a friend to me the other day, as she described an elegant lunch at which she had just "assisted." I was talking to a woman I love, with a face as pure and fair as the Madonna, and she held by the hand her child of promise. A post-artist, with a heart full of sunshine, was encouraging me by his kind advice; a wife, over whose home-threshold no serpent had yet left its trail, was making loving speeches about her husband. What was society? I felt just then singularly happy in being outside that golden ark of safety.

I am getting directly in the track of fashion. Elegance of language is not always indicative of breadth of thought. Some of our finest statesmen have been noted for their, rough inelegant, but inspired utterances. The most famous General we have cannot make a speech at all. The rough, hearty "How are ye, stranger?" of the frontier man, strikes you more forcibly than the more elegant diction, "I am happy to meet you," if you go back to that patent lever, the heart. There is a prominent citizen here who rises regularly at every prayer meeting in his denomination to say: "I bless the Lord I am a child of His'n," and one of our eminent divines recently assured his people, from a Sunday morning pulpit, that the sermon in the evening would be "a regular slasher," which announcement, naturally enough, filled the house. Ambiguous language is sometimes very amusing. I met a gentleman recently who gravely informed me that his wife was "enjoying poor health," a remark so frequently to be heard by all travellers. And we are all familiar with the story of the old countryman who read a glowing newspaper account of an accident which ended thus: "When the man was extricated the vital spark was extinct." His wife listened breathlessly to the account, and, as he finished, exclaimed: "But was the man killed?" "Sorry and well really the reader went over the article; "Why, really, wife," said he at last, "it don't say."

Spring openings have come to be daily affairs. A bevy of ladies meet, "Where are you going?" "Oh, to the opening." "They are a sort of dry goods soiree, where all the wealth and gentility of the people who go there to see and criticise are respectable, and gentlemanly loafers do not line the walls, and handkerchief flirtations are the rage."

Black silk suits, trimmed with satin, are selling at $65 each. The silk is American and very good. A really beautiful article in black silk can now be obtained at $2 per yard. The long pointed over-skirt is a prominent feature in the new toilets. Puffs of satin, with narrow side ruffles on either edge, are worn. One flounce, with a *dé ripeur*, with a waved flouting of silk, is again above it. Ruches of self-fringed silk are used on cheap silks. French guipure laces and heavy silk cord fringes are fashionable trimmings. In colors, the light blues and greens are much worn. The always beautiful and elegant shades of purple and lavender are very much in demand, also all colors—excepting green and orange—harmonize with them. Either black or white lace shawls drape the quietly over lavender silks.

In poplins, all shades of brown are used for suits and travelling dresses, and are trimmed with bias bands of lighter velvets, in the same shade with fringe around the square front breadths of the over-skirt.

I would like here to mention a fact which gives great annoyance to dressmakers. Ladies purchase goods to make up, and even with the estimate of the modiste before them, buy scant patterns, after giving the order for the dress to be made in some elaborate style. The result is, when the dress is half finished there is a yard or a half of material lacking, and every lady must wait. The lady sends for the dress; it is not done; she is annoyed at having to purchase more material; has to hunt up the same curly-headed shopman who sold it to her; compares sample with a dozen different pieces; insists that it cannot be all sold, and is worried and flurried half to death before she gets it, if, indeed, she does get it at all. Now, a reasonable shopper always over-estimates; she calculates on a new waist and sleeves; of enough trimmings to repair any fracture, and judiciously reasons that silk, satin, or lace, need never go a begging for use. It saves fault-finding on her own part, and much perplexity to the dressmaker, and is one of those signs which Heaven hangs out on sensible people.

Hats are visionary and deceptive at this moment. The newest is the Arab, or Wabash Avenue, a local name for it. It is unlike anything in heaven or earth, unless it be the Leaning Tower of Pisa, or a Swiss cottage. But it is the fashionable hat, and is big enough and ugly enough to hide all sins and moral deformities, and is more of an architectural curiosity than the Court House. Upon the very wide brim a row of lace is laid. Around the very high crown a ballast of flowers and ribbon is placed. You put your head under, or into it, and at once become: "Though lost to sight, to memory dear."

This hat has been brought out by Mrs. Hopson, and is already taking the lead. I was not a little amused to see an old gentleman with a military beard buy one for his wife, who certainly numbered 60 years, and had never worn a hat in her life; he put it hard down on her head, tilting it over her eyes. Then he stepped back to look at it; that didn't suit; so he gently inclined it back, where it looked like a big umbrella in a high wind. But it suited them both: and what right had anybody to smile? He paid for it like a man, tucked her under his arm, and went off happy. Blessed self-complacency, in a hat like that!

White wear maintains its supremacy on the counters. In addition to the elegant linen and fine muslin suits, there are good white walking skirts now offered at $1 each, and very pretty ones with a hem embroidered with crochet braid and neatly ruffled. These retail for $3.50. Clusters of tucks, diagonal tuckings and puffings are all worn. A neat work skirt for serviceable wear is made of gray cotton, with black stripes, a bias fold puffed on around the edge bound on each side with a narrow bias fold, and stitched down with rows of gray braid. The price is $3.00.

In linens suits a dark gray linen was shown at Field & Leiter's, ruffled in the skirt and bonded with stand-up ruffles of black linen. The ruffles were bound in black. The overskirt trimmed to match. Price $12.

Buff linens suits are made very elaborately, with their skirts trimmed quite as much as silks, and not so neat and pretty as the plainer garments of the earlier season. The tendency, however, is to trim, and taste does not have much to do with it. Every lady, however, can be the arbiter of her own fashion.

The latest in parasols resembles a Chinese pagoda. They are of white and colored silks, with fancy linings, and ornamental ruffles, or folds scalloped. Those in black, with perfumed handles and tinted linings, are very pretty. Those with pink and crimson skies are pretty for brunettes, while blondes will select the blue or amber atmospheres. Indefinite complexions should use only the black or white linings.

The Campbell puff is the latest innovation in hair. It is made by rolling the front hair back on each side, over one of the chignon puffs, and is generally becoming. The uneven curls in the centre of the chignon are much worn. Frizzes and short curls out of bitten.

The gentlemen's tie or scarf is now worn in nobby style by the ladies. It is fastened at the throat, twisted round in a careless loop, and tucked away in a button. Roman sashes, bows, and collarettes are all worn.

Fancy belts, with medallion heads of famous people, are shown for summer dresses. One was on white silk ground, the heads were in lavender silk. "See a bald, tapped, and torn, mantle?" asks Holy Writ. She does not, if she can; and the heads of jet, and glass, and perfumed wood, and gold, which she beads around her fair neck are likely to keep them to remembrance.

Young ladies who desire small waists and pretty hands and feet, should remember that [illegible]

---

the agony of compression shows itself in their faces.

And the sorrows and small miseries are works of no little sort of art. VIC.

## ILLINOIS.

### Saturday's Proceedings in the Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 23.

Reassembled at 9 o'clock, Mr. Anthony in the Chair.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

Mr. ALLEN, of Alexander, from the Committee on Bill of Rights, made a report, the same in the [illegible] with the report of the article on the same subject. The following sections are in some respects different:

SECTION 3. Every person may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty, and in all trials for libel both civil and criminal, the truth, when published with good motives and for justifiable ends, shall be a sufficient defense to the person charged.

SEC. 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offence unless on indictment of a grand jury, except in cases in which the punishment is by fine or imprisonment, otherwise than in the Penitentiary, in cases of impeachment, and in cases arising in the army and navy, or in the militia when in actual service, in time of war, or public danger.

SEC. 15. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation. Such compensation, when not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, or not less than three Commissioners appointed by a court of record as shall be prescribed by law. The fee of lands taken for railroad tracks without consent of the owners thereof shall remain in such owners subject to the use for which it is taken.

SEC. 16. The General Assembly shall not pass any *ex post facto* law or law impairing the obligation of contracts, nor make any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities.

[illegible] made the special order for Thursday next.

THE JUDICIARY REPORT.

Consideration of the Judiciary report was resumed, Mr. Dement's amendment to Section 8, abolishing grand juries, being the question before the Convention.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of DeKalb, moved to refer it to the Committee on Bill of Rights, with instructions to report a clause in their article providing that the Legislature may modify or abolish the grand jury system whenever a subsequent statute [illegible]

Mr. TURNER was in favor of the reference to the Committee on the Bill of Rights or Schedule, and strongly advocated the amendment.

Mr. ALLEN, of Crawford, was willing to try the experiment, but would not abolish it that after trial and failure it could not be restored in the higher offences. He thought the grand jury was useful.

Mr. RICE, of Montgomery, thought this was a most important provision, and was not quite ready to support it. The people were not yet occupied with the question, and what security was there that any other agency would not so readily injure private character as the grand jury. He thought this ancient institution should not be hastily abolished, at least until the people demanded it.

Mr. GOODHUE, of Will, thought action on this question was premature. He considered the abuses of the grand jury system. He knew how [illegible] liberty infringed upon, but would wait until the people could be heard before he would vote upon it. He favored Mr. Sedgwick's resolution.

Mr. TINCHER favored the resolutions, but wanted the constitution left silent on the question. Let the people, through their representatives, abolish the grand jury if they chose, and also to [illegible] if they choose. Let the question be left open to the people.

Mr. Sedgwick's resolution was divided, and the first part, referring the amendment to the Committee on Bill of Rights, was adopted. The yeas and noes were called for on the second part—giving instructions to the committee—and the vote resulted ayes, 29; noes, 22; so no instructions were given.

Section 12 was considered.

Mr. WELLS, of Peoria, offered a substitute. This was a lumbering section, full of special legislation, and if the Legislature could not fix the circuits, what could they come to it do? The substitute was: "The State shall be divided into Judicial Circuits formed of contiguous counties," and was laid on the table.

Section 14 was adopted, and Section 15 considered.

DEATH OF JUDGE BILLINGS ANNOUNCED.

The CHAIRMAN announced the death of Mr. Billings, Delegate from Madison County. Resolutions of respect and condolence were passed, and addresses made by Messrs. SPRINGER, UNDERWOOD, W. J. ALLEN, BOWMAN, HAYES, PERLEY, KING, and others. After which the convention adjourned.

## THE WEST.

### Preparations for the Big Horn Expedition—Snow Storm.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

OMAHA, April 23.—The organizers of the Big Horn expedition have concluded to augment their number from 500 to 1,000 men, and start fully armed and provided with four months' rations. It is given out that the expedition have agents appointed in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston to forward those who wish to follow the expedition and settle up the country.

Snow fell to the depth of two inches in Salt Lake City last night. Weather indications are favorable toward the Territory.

The companies of United States Infantry arrived here last evening, en route to Fort Sedgwick. River trade and travel is increasing.

### Ohio Manufactories.

The editor of the *Prairie Farmer*, who has just returned from a visit to the great manufactories of agricultural machinery in Ohio, is publishing notes of his trip entitled "Our Agricultural Machinery—Where It Comes from and Who Make It." The article in last week's paper is devoted to the works in Springfield, Dayton, and Cincinnati, Ohio, and in it we notice the following concerning Blymyer, Day & Co., with whom Blymyer, Fearing & Co., of this city, are connected:

"Blymyer, Day & Co. commenced the building of their present extensive works here in 1867; previously to this time they were engaged principally in the manufacture of the celebrated Cook Patent Evaporators, mostly used in the manufacture of sorghum. They still manufacture these pans, and have engaged them to be running the Southern sugar. They also have a large demand for them from the South, and we noticed an immense one thirty feet long, just completed, to send to the Sugar Sea at New Orleans.

"The 'Victor Grain Drill' is another of their specialties, which is becoming very popular. They manufactured 1,500 of these last season. About one-half of these find a market west of Ohio.

"The 'Buckeye Thresher' is another special make here. This is a machine designed to be worked by horse-power, and intended for farmers' home use. The machine is the result of a long series of experiments, and, judging from numerous testimonials, it is giving excellent satisfaction.

"Lepage's Horse Power, on this level, is a model of its kind. It is compact and strong, and can be used to run any other machinery of the farm designed for power. They also manufacture a variety of these as a [illegible] power for wood sawing and other work.

"Their buildings is 140x60, with an L of 40x[illegible], the whole three stories in height; foundry, 100 [illegible]; smithery, 75x25,—all constructed of brick and stone, with modern improvements, are high, light, well ventilated, and admirably suited for the business.

"Blymyer, Day & Co. are also connected with the widely known house of Blymyer, Norton & Co., the oldest and heaviest manufacturers of iron cane machinery in the country, and whose extensive works at Cincinnati, are built the 'Great Western' and 'Victor' Cane Mills, 'Cook's Evaporator,' Bells, &c.

"These two concerns have an extensive sales-room and warehouse in Chicago, under the name of Blymyer, Fearing & Co."

### Voice Building.

Mr. James Whitney, the celebrated tenor and teacher of English, Oratorio, and Italian singing, can take a few more advanced pupils. Mr. W. has studied under the best masters in Europe, where his education was completed. Church committees desiring good voices can call at No. 65 Madison street. Mr. W. refers, by permission, to Lyon & Healey.

### The West Division.

The most thrifty, growing and populous part of the city is conceded by everybody to be the West Division. New and elegant residences are going up on every hand; streets are being paved, and the march of improvement seems always to be irresistibly forward. Most of the vacant lots are being built up, and, withal, there is everywhere space enough reserved for the setting out of trees, or the cultivation of flower gardens. The West siders know what it is to live well, and for this reason always employ E. G. L. Faxon & Co., Nos. 74 and 76 Lake street, to paper the walls of their houses, supply them with window shades, curtains and bedding. The well-known business and despatch with which this firm fill all orders, always guarantees them a second call where they receive a first.

### Elegant Goods for Spring Suits.

Mr. L. W. Bouse, No. 80 Madison street, Tremont Building, has just returned from the East, where he has been for a long time for the purpose of purchasing new spring stock for merchant tailoring, bringing with him some of the finest goods that could be found or bought. The variety and quality of the new stock must be seen in order to be appreciated. It would be utterly impossible to attempt a description of the novelties. Therefore a public examination of his stock is invited on the part of Mr. Bouse's friends and the public generally. Prices have been fixed at rates to correspond with the general decline in goods. All who wish elegant spring suits or "nobby" business suits, should not fail to give him early call.

### Italian Statuary.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, April 26 and 27, at 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m., Colby & Wirts will sell at auction an elegant stock of Italian statuary, comprising Florentine Mosaic tables, very rich Etruscan, Grecian, Florentine, and Hebe vases, Tazzas, card receivers, and centre table ornaments of the new and delicate Grope pattern; fruit pieces, mantle ornaments, and parlor appointments of the highest order. The goods are imported by Signor L. Toyli, and every article genuine. Catalogues can be had at Nos. 42 and 44 Dearborn street, where the sale will take place. Colby & Wirts will permanently occupy the entire building after May 1.

### How to Make Money.

The scarcity of money at the present time inclines men and women to save pennies in order to accumulate pounds. In doing so, it would not be well to overlook the old newspapers, books, rags, and old metals. Send them to J. J. Peltzer, Nos. 164 and 166 Randolph street, or direct him to receive them at your house, and he will pay the highest cash price. Now that house cleaning has commenced, remember the chance to dispose of your waste paper, rags and metals.

### [illegible] for Sale.

Messrs. Sampson [illegible] Real Estate Agents, whose office is [illegible] Block, offer for sale a first-class residence [illegible] grounds attached, and a well selected [illegible] ornamental and large and small fruit trees, etc., in the village of Geneva, Ill. This property is beautifully located on the Fox River, and is very convenient to Chicago. Possession given at once.

### Merchant Tailoring.

Gentlemen who are on the look-out for the most fashionable and elegant garments, should not fail to drop into H. Barwell's establishment, on the corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, and examine the goods he is now offering. His patrons concede that he gives perfect fits every time.

### Schwarz's Toy House.

Over thirty different kinds of children's carriages, of the latest styles, have just been received at Schwarz's toy house, No. 136 Lake street, from the Eastern manufacturers, where also croquet games, cannon tops, the novelty velocipede (the most elegant toy out), the Singer Toy baby jumper, and every other novelty in the toy line is to be found.

### Furniture at Auction.

Commencing at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, the entire furniture of the residence of E. Brunswick, No. 752 Wabash avenue, will be disposed of at public auction, by George G. Levi, at St. Louis. The articles which are to be disposed of are all in excellent order, having been used but a short time, and consist of elegant parlor, bedroom, and dining sets, china, carpets, glassware, stoves, etc.

### DIED.

COLLINS—At Georgetown, D. C., April 21, [illegible] and 7 years.

[illegible]

LAWN MOWERS.

SWIFT'S

IMPROVED LAWN MOWERS

Fifteen years reputation as the

Best Lawn Mowers Made.

NUMBER ONE, 14-INCH CUT, - - - - $25.00.

We keep a full assortment of

Hand, Pony, and One-Horse Machines.

Also a full line of Repairs and Extras. Call or send for circulars and price list.

ATWATER & BARSTOW,

176 RANDOLPH-ST.,

Manufacturers' Agents and Wholesale Dealers.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SAFETY DEPOSIT

LIFE INSURANCE COMP'Y

OF CHICAGO.

$100,000.00,

And the Reinsurance Fund or Net Premium Reserve, deposited with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois for the

Security of all Policy Holders,

Pursuant to the Compulsory Deposit of the Company's Charter.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, President,
W. F. BREWSTER, Secretary.

Office, No. 168 Washington-st,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Persons desirous of securing agencies can apply to the Officers of the Company.

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

ASSETS - - - $ 1,500,000.

C. W. BOUCK, President, W. M. COLE, Secretary.

C. D. PAUL,
General Agent,
156 Washington-St., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,

120 Acres in the Corporate Limits of

Highland Park, Lake County, Ill.

With a frontage of 3,000 feet on C. & N. W. R. R., extending to Lake Michigan, with an equal frontage on the same. The land lies high, beautifully diversified with ravines, and a large park heavily timbered. This is a rare opportunity for sale, or trade, as is rapidly developing [illegible] $1,500 per acre. The object of selling is to close a partnership. To be sold at a sacrifice on its present value. Inquire, for a few days, of

J. H. STEAD & CO., 49 LaSalle-st.

Union Park Property.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE,

No. 19 Park-av., near Union Park.

Apply to the owner, 24 East Washington-st., first floor.

A GENTEEL NEW HOUSE

AT A BARGAIN.

On leased ground, with the privilege of buying the same at a fixed price. Located between Kenwood and Hyde Park Stations, on Illinois Central Railroad. EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT. Apply at 6 State-st.

J. H. DUNHAM.

CALUMET-AV.,

Near Twenty-second-st., 50x177 feet, east front. The LAST CHANCE to secure the largest and best place north of Twenty-third-st. Will sell 25 feet. I am the ONLY authorized agent. No use of hunting up the owner.

D. W. STORRS,
Room 8, No. 81 Clark-st., Larmon Block.

HOUSE WANTED

At Evanston,

[illegible]

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Two new houses in Oak Park, of 8 rooms each, [illegible] Apply to KING & OWENS, [illegible] South Water-st. Or WM. OWENS, Oak Park.

A HOME CHEAP!

For sale at $1,800, easy terms, a two-story frame house, 8 rooms, No. 106 Canalst. Will trade for other property. Particulars at 111 South Water-st.

FOR SALE.

A Choice Residence Lot,

25x177 feet, on Prairie-av., near Twentieth-st. Terms moderate. Apply to W. B. FRENCH, 125 Kinzie-st.

WANTED.

To Country Merchants.

WANTED—A situation as clerk in a first-class general country store, for a young man, 24 years of age, who has been the past year in a country store, and has [illegible] good recommendations. [illegible] Would accept $50 per month for the next year [illegible] W. D. Tribune office.

MILLINERS WANTED

Four good trimmers. Extra wages to thoroughly competent hands. Apply to

KEITH BROS., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

A SPLENDID SITUATION.

[illegible] W S F, at Tribune office.

FILTER WELLS.

FILTER WELLS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1865.

Over 2,000 in use in the suburbs of Chicago. All wells guaranteed for five years.

TILLOTSON & BRO.,
54 STATE-ST.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE.

To Job Printers.

FOR SALE—A lot of second-hand Upper and Lower Cases. Apply at Counting Room, Tribune office.

VESSEL MEN,

COMMISSION MEN.

HAY,

By the Bale, Ton, Car Load, or Vessel Load.

Nos. 190 and 192 Washington-st.

BANKS.

Union Insurance and Trust Co.

SAVINGS BANK,

133 Dearborn-st., Northeast Corner Madison-st.

S. W. RAWSON, President,
J. H. PEARSON, Vice Pres.

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP.

Notice of Copartnership.

[illegible]

BUILDING MATERIALS.

SASH, DOORS,

BLINDS, FRAMES AND MOULDINGS. [illegible] PLANING MILL, [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

FIELD,
LEITER & CO.

Have just received, per late steamer, and will open MONDAY MORNING, a large assortment of

POINT APPLIQUE

AND

REAL THREAD LACE POINTS

Entirely New Designs, at $100.00 and upward, imported expressly for our Retail Department, and at prices lower than such goods have been sold since 1861.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.,
State & Washington-sts.

CHILDREN'S WEAR.

For New, Pretty, Stylish and Well-Made

Suits and Dresses for Children

AND INFANTS,

Also Novelties in Embroideries and Laces, go to E. LONGMIRE'S, 83 STATE-ST., where you will find the LARGEST ASSORTMENT at the LOWEST PRICES.

TURKISH BATHS.

THE AVENUE TURKISH BATH,

No. 294 Wabash-av.,

IS OPEN FOR BATHERS. [illegible]

Hours for Ladies..........9 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Hours for Gentlemen..........

E. M. LACKEY, M. D., 294 Wabash-av.

TO RENT.

TRIBUNE BUILDING

STORES.

Stores on Madison and Dearborn-sts., Tribune Fire-Proof Building; Stores on Washington-st.; a few very desirable offices in the Tribune Building, to Rent. Inquire of

WM. C. DOW,
116 LaSalle-st.

FOR RENT.

Fine Light Offices,

HEATED BY STEAM,

IN

Staats Zeitung Building, 104 & 106 Madison-st.

Apply to JOHNSTON & ROGERS, ROOM 2.

TO RENT.

A suite of unfurnished rooms on second floor, with hot and cold water. Will rent to gentlemen only. [illegible] East Washington-st.

TO RENT.

BOARDING HOUSE, 56 WABASH-AV.—[illegible]

STATE-ST.

TO RENT—Store No. [illegible] State-st. [illegible] BOWEN BROTHERS, [illegible]

AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION

By GEORGE G. LEVI, of the entire

FURNITURE

Of parties declining housekeeping,

At the Residence of E. Brunswick, 752 Wabash-av.,

On MONDAY, April 25, 1870, at 10 o'clock a. m.

[illegible]

GEO. G. LEVI, Auctioneer.

By R. T. LEE.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION, No. 1113 Prairie-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., Wednesday, April 27, at 10 o'clock. [illegible]

R. T. LEE, City Auctioneer, corner Madison and Market-sts.

LAKE TRANSPORTATION.

FOR ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

The A1 upper cabin steamer

FAVORITE,

will leave Chapman's Dock, foot of Wabash-av., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights, at [illegible]

CHICAGO, April 18, 1870. S. G. LANGLEY, Master.

For Grand Traverse, Mich.

THE PROPELLER

ALLEGHENY

Will leave our dock, at corner of Lumber and Maxwell-sts., on Thursday, 28th inst at 8 o'clock p. m. for

TRAVERSE CITY.

For freight or passage apply to Captain, on board, or to HANNAH, LAY & CO.

PASSENGER STEAMERS

LEAVE

GOODRICH'S STEAMBOAT LANDING,

DAILY (Sunday Excepted).

For Milwaukee, Sheboygan, &c., at..........9 a. m.
For Grand Haven and Muskegon, at..........7 p. m.
For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, at..........[illegible]
For Green Bay, every Tuesday and Friday, at..........7 p. m.

T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

SEWING MACHINES.

Work for the Ladies

LADIES, if you want a sewing machine, and a chance to pay for it in work supplied by us and done at home, call at our salesroom.

148 South Clark-st., Room 1.

NICHOLS & MELCHERT.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN

On improved Chicago city Real Estate.

We have the funds in hand and can close loans without delay. [illegible]

Money to Loan,

In Sums to Suit, on Short or Long Time, by [illegible]

$5,000 to $20,000,

TO LOAN on city property, at 10 per cent, and reasonable commission. [illegible]

SODA APPARATUS.

SODA AND MINERAL WATER

APPARATUS,

[illegible]

DAVID H. FORD.

BUSINESS CARDS.

SMITH & KOHLSAAT,

PROBATE LAWYERS.

After a long connection with the County Court we [illegible]

MRS. T. E. JEWETT.

[illegible]

## SPORTING MATTERS.

### An Exciting and Well-Contested Game of Base Ball.

### Match Between the Chicago and Garden City Clubs.

### The Professionals Victorious by a Score of 48 to 2.

### Report of the Game Between the Atlantics and Unions, of Morrisania.

### Billiard News—Coon and Parker—The Diamond Championship.

### The Eastern Trotting Season—Liberal Programmes.

BASE BALL.

CHICAGO NINE VS. GARDEN CITY.

The announcement that the Chicago Base Ball Club was to play a game with the Garden City nine, yesterday afternoon, on the grounds of the latter, corner of May and Taylor streets, was sufficient to draw out one of the largest crowds which ever attended a ball match in Chicago. Of course the fact that the grounds were free had somewhat to do with the assembly of the vast concourse, but equally strong attractions were the beautiful weather, the celebrity of the Chicago Club, and the probability that the Garden City nine, being the strongest amateur organization in Chicago last year, would be able to make the game an intensely interesting one. Thanks to Superintendent Kennedy, the customary inconvenience occasioned by the pressing in of the crowd upon the ball field was altogether avoided. Sergeant Garrity being on hand with Policemen Klose, Krettsinger, and Hatton, to whom the ball-players and the onlooking public are under many obligations for prompt and thorough efficiency in continually restraining the line of lookers-on, and keeping the field as clear as could be wished. Comfortable provisions were made by the Garden City Club for the accommodation of the players, scorers, and members of the press, all of whom were provided with eligible seats. The ground, though level and smooth, were in a very bad condition, the surface of the infield being moist and soft, so that low hits were of no service to the strikers, the ball falling dead, and bounding not at all; while the outer field was almost a quagmire—so sticky that on one occasion a fielder was forced to stop until he could loose his feet from the mud before throwing it in. However, everybody was disposed to make the best of matters, and to enjoy the affair as much as possible.

THE NINES.

The nine of the Chicago Club was the same as that which played the Amateurs on Friday: Pinkham, pitcher; Craver, catcher; Flynn, first base; Wood, second base; Hodes, short stop; Meyerle, third base; Treacy, left field; King, centre field, and Cuthbert, right field. The Garden City nine was the same as last year, with the exception of Carleton, an ex-member of the New York Mutuals, who has been assigned to short stop for the season of 1870. Gaskins pitched, Flanders caught, Pullen played first base, T. Mackey second, White third (until late in the game, when he took his old position of short stop, Davis left field, B. Mackey centre, and Dorgan right.

THE GAME.

At about ten minutes before 3 o'clock game was called, Mr. Keerle, of the Pastimes, of Baltimore, being chosen as umpire, and a most capable and satisfactory one he proved to be. He struck a happy medium of calling balls and strikes, and his decisions were invariably prompt and correct. The Garden City winning the toss, Chicago was sent to the bat, King taking the initiative in the work with the willow.

FIRST INNING.

Chicago—King made a safe low hit to centre field, where no one reached it in time to prevent his taking the first base easily. Hodes followed at the bat, [illegible] ball, [illegible] Wood [illegible] the stick, Hodes stealing to second, and finally sent a low one past Carleton, and got first, carrying Hodes to third and bringing King home for the first tally; Cuthbert was compelled to wait for a ball with which to play [illegible] [illegible] who failed to stop it, and by the time [illegible] by whom it was flyed after [illegible] [illegible] Craver [illegible] second, and [illegible] [illegible] Pinkham [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Garden City.—Carleton [illegible] caught [illegible] Garden City—B. Mackey [illegible] [illegible]

Chicago—In this inning the Chicago nine was equally strong, [illegible] Garden City—Pullen's high fly was taken by Hodes, [illegible]

Chicago—Craver [illegible] third and Cuthbert [illegible] [illegible]

Chicago—Flynn made a fine strike [illegible]

THE SCORE.

[illegible]

BILLIARDS.

THE COON-PARKER MATCH.

The second of the series of games between Carlton, or [illegible], and Parker, will be played this evening at Crosby's Music Hall [illegible]

THE AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP. [illegible]

THE TURF.

THE EASTERN TROTTING SEASON.

From the New York [illegible]

[illegible]

LAWN MOWERS.

SWIFT'S

IMPROVED LAWN MOWERS

Best Lawn Mowers Made.

14-INCH CUT, - - - - $25.00.

Pony, and One-Horse Machines.

WATER & BARSTOW,

190 RANDOLPH-ST.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SAFETY DEPOSIT

LIFE INSURANCE COMP'Y

OF CHICAGO.

$100,000.00,

Security of all Policy Holders,

of the Company's Charter.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, President,

W. F. BREWSTER, Secretary.

Office, No. 168 Washington-st.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

ASSETS - - - $ 1,500,000.

C. D. PAUL,

General Agent,

156 Washington-St., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,

Highland Park, Lake County, Ill.

J. H. STEAD & CO., 62 LaSalle-st.

Union Park Property.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE,

No. 11 Park-av., near Union Park.

GENTEEL NEW HOUSE

AT A BARGAIN.

J. H. DUNHAM.

CALUMET-AV.,

HOUSE WANTED

At Evanston.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

HOME CHEAP!

FOR SALE.

Choice Residence Lot,

WANTED.

Country Merchants.

MILLINERS WANTED

SPLENDID SITUATION.

FILTER WELLS.

FILTER WELLS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1865.

TILLOTSON & BRO.,

54 STATE-ST.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE.

Job Printers.

VESSEL MEN,

COMMISSION MEN.

HAY,

BANKS.

Insurance and Trust Co.

SAVINGS BANK,

COPARTNERSHIP.

of Copartnership.

SASH, DOORS.

DRY GOODS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Have just received, per late steamer, and will open MONDAY MORNING, a large assortment of

POINT APPLIQUE

AND

REAL THREAD LACE POINTS

Entirely New Designs, at $100.00 and upward, imported expressly for our Retail Department, and at prices lower than such goods have been sold since 1861.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.,

State & Washington-sts.

CHILDREN'S WEAR.

For New, Pretty, Stylish and Well-Made

Suits and Dresses for Children

AND INFANTS.

Also Novelties in Embroideries and Laces, go to R. LONGMIRE'S, 83 STATE-ST., where you will find the LARGEST ASSORTMENT at the LOWEST PRICES.

TURKISH BATHS.

THE AVENUE TURKISH BATH,

No. 294 Wabash-av.,

IS OPEN FOR BATHERS.

E. M. LACKEY, M. D., 294 Wabash-av.

TO RENT.

TRIBUNE BUILDING STORES.

Stores on Madison and Dearborn-sts., Tribune Fire-Proof Building; Stores on Washington-st.; a few very desirable offices in the Tribune Building, to Rent. Inquire of

WM. C. DOW,

116 LaSalle-st.

FOR RENT.

Fine Light Offices,

HEATED BY STEAM,

IN

Staats Zeitung Building, 104 & 106 Madison-st.

Apply to JOHNSTON & ROGERS,

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

BOARDING HOUSE, 90 WABASH-AV.

STATE-ST.

AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION

By GEORGE G. LEVI, of the entire

FURNITURE

At the Residence of E. Brunswick, 752 Wabash-av.,

On MONDAY, April 25, 1870, at 10 o'clock a. m.

GEO. G. LEVI & B. LOEB, Auctioneers.

By B. T. LEE.

B. T. LEE, City Auctioneer.

LAKE TRANSPORTATION.

FOR ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

The A1 upper cabin steamer

FAVORITE,

will leave Chapman's Dock, foot of Wabash-av., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights.

A. G. LANGLEY, Master.

CHICAGO, April 18, 1870.

For Grand Traverse, Mich.

THE PROPELLER

ALLEGHENY

Will leave our dock, at corner of Lumber and Maxwell-sts., on Thursday, 28th inst. at 10 o'clock p. m. for

TRAVERSE CITY.

For freight or passage apply to Captain, on board, or to HANNAH, LAY & CO.

PASSENGER STEAMERS

LEAVE

GOODRICH'S STEAMBOAT LANDING,

DAILY (Sunday Excepted).

T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

SEWING MACHINES.

Work for the Ladies

LADIES, if you want a sewing machine, and a chance to pay for it in work supplied by us and done at home, call at our salesrooms,

148 South Clark-st., Room 1.

NICHOLS & MELCHERT.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN

On improved Chicago city Real Estate.

Money to Loan,

In Sums to Suit, on Short or Long Time, by

FELSENTHAL & KOSMINSKI,

136 Lake-st.

$5,000 to $20,000,

TO LOAN on city property, at 10 per cent.

SODA APPARATUS.

SODA AND MINERAL WATER

APPARATUS,

DAVID N. FORD,

BUSINESS CARDS.

SMITH & KOHLSAAT,

PROBATE LAWYERS.

MRS. T. E. JEWETT.

# SPORTING MATTERS.

An Exciting and Well-Contested Game of Base Ball.

Match Between the Chicago and Garden City Clubs.

The Professionals Victorious by a Score of 48 to 2.

Report of the Game Between the Atlantics and Unions, of Morrisania.

Billiard News—Coon and Parker—The Diamond Championship.

The Eastern Trotting Season—Liberal Programmes.

## BASE BALL.

CHICAGO NINE VS. GARDEN CITY.

The announcement that the Chicago Base Ball Club was to play a game with the Garden City nine, yesterday afternoon, on the grounds of the latter, corner of May and Taylor streets, was sufficient to draw out one of the largest crowds which ever attended a ball match in Chicago. [illegible]

THE NINES.

THE GAME.

FIRST INNING.

THIRD INNING.

FOURTH INNING.

FIFTH INNING.

SIXTH INNING.

SEVENTH INNING.

EIGHTH INNING.

NINTH INNING.

REMARKS.

Thus concluded one of the finest games of base ball ever witnessed in Chicago. [illegible]

THE SCORE.

RED-HOTS VS. BLUE STOCKINGS.

UNIONS, OF MORRISANIA, VS. ATLANTICS.

From the New York World, April 22.

THE RED STOCKINGS AT LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE BATTING SCORE.

## BILLIARDS.

THE COON-PARKER MATCH.

THE AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

OTHER MATTERS.

## THE TURF.

THE EASTERN TROTTING SEASON.

From the New York Sun, April 22.

From the New York Herald, April 22.

## THE TRIGGER.

THE PRAIRIE SHOOTING CLUB.

An adjourned meeting of the Prairie Shooting Club will be held on Monday evening, for the purpose of adopting the constitution, by-laws, and rules of shooting. Every member is expected to be present.

## RELIGIOUS.

Memorial Convention and Seminary Commencement.

Church Services To-Day.

MEMORIAL CONVENTION, ETC.

We republish this morning the programme of the highly interesting exercises during the anniversary week of the Chicago Congregational Theological Seminary:

MONDAY.

TUESDAY.

WEDNESDAY.

THURSDAY.

FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENT.

BAPTIST.

METHODIST.

PRESBYTERIAN.

CONGREGATIONAL.

UNITARIAN AND UNIVERSALIST.

EPISCOPAL.

## THE POLICE COURTS.

WEST SIDE COURT.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

NORTH SIDE COURT.

## THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Tax Matters.

Hotel Personals.

Announcements.

Soldiers' Home.

Board of Public Works.

One Brother Stabs Another.

Probably Fatal Accident.

Almost a Sensation.

Meteorological.

Found Drowned.

An Interesting Experiment.

## ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

Observance of the Occasion in this City—Exercises at the Cathedral Last Evening.

Yesterday being St. George's Day the English-born residents of Chicago observed it as a holiday, St. George being the patron saint of their native country. [illegible]

## SERICULTURE.

The Silk-Worm in America—Dr. Warren's Importations from Japan and China.

Choice Plants.

Real Estate.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades.

The Attention of the Travelling Public

For Pure Liquors go to Corbett's.

All in want of first-class boots and shoes go to Hamilton & Headley's, 182 Lake street.

Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Nails,

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

## MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 23.

The improvement in business during the past week has been quite marked. [illegible]

## COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 23.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours: [illegible]

LATER.

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND SHAKSPEAREAN REVIVAL!

MONDAY EVENING, April 25,

KING HENRY IV.,

MR. JAMES H. HACKETT | MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF

FALSTAFF. | HOTSPUR.

BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

DRAMATIC MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN, Proprietor and Manager.

Reign of Comedy and Farce.

ANOTHER POPULAR SUCCESS.

The Modern Gallery of Heroes.

UNCLE DICK. MARY BELTON. REGINALD CHEVENIX.

SAM, THE TINKER.

THE TRANSFORMATION SCENE NIGHTLY APPLAUDED.

UNCLE DICK'S DARLING.

THAT TERRIBLE TINKER.

MONDAY, April 25, for the MATINEE,

"LUCRETIA BORGIA."

THE TWO PUDDIFOOTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE GREAT EMOTIONAL ARTISTE,

LUCILLE WESTERN,

SUPPORTED BY

MR. JAS. A. HERNE,

AND THE FULL STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.

NANCY SIKES,

OLIVER TWIST.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

Diamond Cut Diamond.

GRAND VOCAL QUARTETTE!

SHOO FLY! SHOO FLY!!

THE CHICAGO

AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY

MEMBERS

LIBRARY HALL.

RAFFLE AND BALL,

Arranged by the Ladies of the

GERMANIA TURN-VEREIN,

On Monday, April 25,

AT LIBRARY HALL.

TICKETS AND CHANCE, $1.00.

EXCURSION TO HYDE PARK.

EDUCATIONAL.

DYHRENFURTH COLLEGES

OFFICE,

Nos. 116 & 118 Randolph-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By D. LONG.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, COUNTERS, TABLES, CHAIRS, PICTURES, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

FURNITURE,

AT AUCTION,

No. 1112 Prairie-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.

B. T. LEE.

B. T. LEE, City Auctioneer.

WHIPS.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF WHIPS.

$3,000 WORTH OF WHIPS

TO BE SOLD AT

LESS THAN COST.

JONES & EDMANDS,

21 LaSalle-st.

MAGIC POLISH.

CLEAN YOUR WINDOWS

Smith's Window Cleaner & Magic Polish.

TEA.

We offer all broken packages of $1.00 Per lb. TEA 6 lbs for $5.00.

At Tonelli's Tea House, 47 River-st.

CARPET CLEANING.

CARPET CLEANING.

BROOKS & CARPENTER,

BUTTER.

BUTTER.

HOTEL.

McKAY HOUSE, Cheyboygan, Mich.

JOHN McKAY, - - Proprietor.

LAUNDRY.

LAUNDRY

PROPOSALS.

40 CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

QUARTERMASTER'S STORES WANTED.

STATIONERY, STOVES, SADDLERY, BUILDING MATERIAL, PAINTS, OILS, &c., &c.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER.

PROPOSALS FOR EXCAVATING.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.

PUBLIC NOTICE

JOHN F. TRACY, President.

OFFICE OF THE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

HYMN AND TUNE BOOK.

SONGS FOR THE NEW LIFE

ROOT & CADY,

AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE & CO.

Regular Saturday Sale

OF

Furniture, Household Goods, Carpets, Crockery, Overcoats and Open Buggies, Harnesses, &c.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.

346 Wabash-av., corner Twenty-first-st.

THE ENTIRE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

OF A

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE,

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

Of the Balance of the Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Great Catalogue Sale

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS'

BOOTS, SHOES & SLIPPERS.

WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

BALS., CONG. & SLIPPERS,

SERGE GOODS.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

18 Aberdeen-st.

Handsome Furniture.

Mahogany and Black Walnut Chamber Sets, Parlor Furniture, Book Cases, Carpets, Beds and Bedding, Refrigerators, Heating and Cook Stoves, Marble-Top Tables, &c.

COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE

COLBY & WIRTS, Auc'rs.

ELEGANT COLLECTION

OF

ITALIAN STATUARY

AT AUCTION,

42 AND 44 DEARBORN-ST.,

COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers.

NO. 63 THIRTEENTH-ST.,

GENTEEL FURNITURE.

COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers.

By J. B. CHAMBERS & CO.

POSITIVE SALE

OF

Imported and Domestic Liquors,

J. B. CHAMBERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

223 SANGAMON-ST.

Dwelling House at Auction.

No. 337 North LaSalle-st.

Entire Household Furniture, &c.

At Auction by

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

REGULAR SALE

OF

GLASSWARE,

Crockery, Table Cutlery, Hardware, Plated Ware, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

672 Wabash-av.

Genteel Furniture, Brussels Carpets, &c.

At Auction by

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Closing Out Sale,

Without reserve, the entire

Stock of a Retail Furniture Dealer,

AT AUCTION,

D. LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

Regular Trade Sale

OF

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

AT AUCTION,

608 WABASH-AV.

GENTEEL FURNITURE,

BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

By J. H. PIKE.

BANKRUPT SALE

OF

Elegant Store & Office Fixtures,

CONSISTING OF

AT 48 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.,

Monday, April 25, at 10 a. m.

J. H. PIKE, Auctioneer.

Regular Auction Sales

OF

New and Second-hand Furniture,

AND

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

Every Friday and Tuesday, at 10 a. m.

J. H. PIKE, Auctioneer.

By EDW'D F. THOMAS & CO.

Nos. 230 & 232 West Lake-st.

EDW'D F. THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers.

By EDW. F. THOMAS & CO.

EDWARD F. THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. A. HARTMAN.

Chattel Mortgage Sale,

GEO. A. HARTMAN,

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. James,

Private Matters.

Dr. Bigelow,

Your Destiny

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,

OCEAN STEAMERS.

TO EUROPE.

SECURE AMIDST PERILS.

One of the magnificent and powerful Clyde-built iron Steamships of the

ANCHOR LINE,

Is appointed to sail from New York as under:

EXPRESS STEAMERS,

Extra Steamers Every Wednesday.

JAMES WARRACK, Agent.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

REVENUE NOTICE.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

EDMUND JUSSEN, Collector.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR STOVES.

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY. [illegible]

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, TWO NEW [illegible]

FOR SALE—HINSDALE—COTTAGES AND [illegible]

FOR SALE—OR RENT TO CAREFUL TENANT. [illegible]

FOR SALE—AT WINNETKA—A HOUSE AND [illegible]

FOR SALE—EVANSTON PROPERTY. [illegible]

FOR SALE—SPLENDID CHANCE FOR SPECU- [illegible]

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE IN AUSTIN, AND [illegible]

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—A SMALL, WELL [illegible]

WANTED—TO BUY—IMMEDIATELY, A NEW [illegible]

WANTED—A FARM OF 80 TO 1,000 OR MORE [illegible]

WANTED—HOUSES, LOTS, AND LANDS TO [illegible]

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES AND [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FINE-LOOKING, LARGE FAMILY [illegible]

FOR SALE—WAGON, TEAM, AND FARM HAR- [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SHIFTING TOP [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE BULK GRAIN WAGON, AND [illegible]

FOR SALE—AT GARDEN CITY HOUSE STA- [illegible]

FOR SALE—A GOOD, KIND, GENTLE HORSE. [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE BLACK FAMILY [illegible]

FOR SALE—TOP BUGGY AND HARNESS. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A THOROUGHBRED TROTTING [illegible]

FOR SALE—YOUNG HORSE AND NEW TOP [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND BUGGY. [illegible]

WANTED—TO HIRE, FOR ONE WEEK OR [illegible]

WANTED—TO BUY AN EXPRESS WAGON. [illegible]

## MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS BOUGHT AT 87 WEST MADISON. [illegible]

CAPITALISTS AND SPECULATORS—WE ARE [illegible]

DIVORCES OBTAINED IN A STRICTLY LEGAL [illegible]

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT [illegible]

WANTED—TO BUY, FOR CASH, LADIES' AND [illegible]

WANTED—OLD SILVER IN LARGE QUANTI- [illegible]

WANTED—A SODA FOUNTAIN IN GOOD RUN- [illegible]

WANTED—TWO HOUSES TO MOVE ON THE [illegible]

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSES, LOTS AND FARMS, AT [illegible]

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

NO HOUSEHOLD IS COMPLETE WITHOUT [illegible]

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY HENRY C. YOUNG, NO. 2 MET- [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES—BY BARKER & WAIT. [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 136 NORTH PEORIA-ST. [illegible]

TO RENT—CHEAP—A STORY AND BASEMENT [illegible]

TO RENT—A MOST DESIRABLE COUNTRY [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS ON HUBBARD- [illegible]

TO RENT—DWELLING 209 NORTH CLARK-ST. [illegible]

TO RENT—NEW COTTAGE, 203 SOUTH MOR- [illegible]

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON [illegible]

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE 74 FOURTH-AV. [illegible]

TO RENT—DWELLINGS AND STORES. [illegible]

TO RENT—COTTAGE 93 WEST JACKSON-ST. [illegible]

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS NEW THREE-STORY [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSE 27 LOOMIS-ST. [illegible]

TO RENT—A NEAT BASEMENT COTTAGE. [illegible]

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. [illegible]

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT [illegible]

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 43 PEARSON-ST. [illegible]

TO RENT—LARGE TWO-STORY HOUSE OF [illegible]

TO RENT—FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING. [illegible]

TO RENT—HYDE PARK—BEAUTIFUL NEW [illegible]

TO RENT—I WILL RENT MY RESIDENCE. [illegible]

## TO RENT—STORES.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE ON WEST WASH- [illegible]

TO RENT—OR LEASE—FOR LIFE INSURANCE [illegible]

TO RENT—CHEAP—THE SECOND FLOOR, NOS. [illegible]

TO RENT—A FINE LARGE OFFICE, SUITABLE [illegible]

TO RENT—LARGE LOFT, WITH STEAM ELE- [illegible]

TO RENT—THE EMPIRE WAREHOUSE AT THE [illegible]

TO RENT—THE WAREHOUSE ON THE CORNER [illegible]

TO RENT—STORE NO. 325 WEST MADISON-ST. [illegible]

TO RENT—ROOM FOR PHYSICIANS' OFFICE. [illegible]

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, TO A SMALL FAMILY. [illegible]

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN—TWO NICELY [illegible]

TO RENT—NICE SUITE OF 3 ROOMS ON THE [illegible]

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS AT 307 BUTTERFIELD- [illegible]

TO RENT—MARBLE TOPPED FURNISHED [illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS AND FURNITURE FOR [illegible]

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED SLEEPING [illegible]

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible]

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM [illegible]

## WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM. [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE, OR [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE OF 6 [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN AND [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—ANY PERSON HAVING [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—A BARN ON THE NORTH [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS. [illegible]

## MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ENGINES, PORTABLE, STATION- [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND PORTABLE [illegible]

## PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—[illegible]

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CHANCE [illegible]

AN OLD ESTABLISHED AND GOOD PAYING [illegible]

A BUSINESS MAN OR AN EXPERIENCED [illegible]

AN ESTABLISHED REAL ESTATE BUSINESS [illegible]

A NO. 1 BILLIARD ROOM ON WEST SIDE [illegible]

ANY ONE WANTING A NICE STOCK OF [illegible]

A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE FOR SALE, WITH [illegible]

A FLOURISHING CIGAR AND BOOK STORE [illegible]

A LARGE BOARDING HOUSE, FULL OF [illegible]

A FIRST-CLASS PRODUCE COMMISSION BUSI- [illegible]

A BILLIARD SALOON, CONTAINING 4 TABLES [illegible]

BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, AND ICE CREAM [illegible]

CIGAR STORE AND NEWS DEPOT FOR SALE. [illegible]

DAILY AND WEEKLY REPUBLICAN PAPER [illegible]

DRUG STORE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. [illegible]

EDWARD F. THOMAS & CO., AUCTIONEERS [illegible]

FINE OPENING—LONG CONTINUED ILL- [illegible]

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE, WITH FULL [illegible]

HOTEL OF 60 ROOMS, CENTRALLY LOCATED [illegible]

HALF INTEREST OF FIRST-CLASS SALOON [illegible]

JEWELRY STORE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWEL- [illegible]

NEWS DEPOT NO. 148 CHICAGO-AV. FOR SALE [illegible]

ONE OF THE BEST BARGAINS IN THE CITY [illegible]

STOCK AND GOOD FIXTURES OF A NICE [illegible]

THE VERY BEST BARGAIN IN THE MARKET [illegible]

THE BEST LOCATED DRUG STORE IN THE [illegible]

THE BEST PAYING SECOND-CLASS HOTEL IN [illegible]

VALUABLE MILL FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE [illegible]

## TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS. [illegible]

TO LEASE—LUMBER YARD. [illegible]

TO LEASE—DOCK. [illegible]

TO LEASE—A FARM OF 160 ACRES IN LIV- [illegible]

TO LEASE—LOTS ON LAKE-ST. [illegible]

TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY—FOR RETAIL [illegible]

TO LEASE—TWO ADJOINING LOTS ON TWEN- [illegible]

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

100 NEW PIANOS TO RENT AT W. W. KIMBALL'S. [illegible]

## AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED, MALE AND FEMALE. [illegible]

LAUNDRY
Court-place, rear of Opera House.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE — [illegible]

A PERSON HAVING A SHARE/LOT OF STERLING [illegible] Call at the City of Paris and buy silver spoons for one dollar.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED AND GOOD PAYING [illegible]

A BUSINESS MAN OR AN EXPERIENCED [illegible] lithographic printer and transferrer, wanted [illegible] LITHOGRAPHER, P. O. Box [illegible]

AN ESTABLISHED REAL ESTATE BUSINESS [illegible] Room 18, 146 Dearborn-st.

A NO. 1 BILLIARD ROOM ON WEST SIDE [illegible]

ANY ONE WANTING A NICE STOCK OF MIS[illegible]

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

100 NEW PIANOS TO RENT AT W. W. KIMBALL'S [illegible] Opera House [illegible]

FOR SALE—A GOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO, IN GOOD [illegible]

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW 7-OCTAVE [illegible]

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD SECOND-HAND [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD TONED 6 OR 6½ OCTAVE [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

A GENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, FOR [illegible]



[illegible] ...ney does not go to shoot like the [illegible], the *Rappel* and *Reveil*, but to [illegible] quoted Conservative and Imperialist, [illegible] which are simply in this matter the [illegible] ...ne of extortionate Jews who prefer this [illegible] of pillage to bill-discounting.

THE ENGLISH PRESS.

English newspapers are freer than is supposed by some from corrupt influences of the baser sort. No London paper of the least credit is open to the vulgar bribes which are accepted by a certain portion of their Paris contemporaries; but there is a deplorable want of independence. The papers of largest circulation constitute themselves "organs" of [illegible] political party or set of persons, [illegible] ...ing their patrons say or [illegible]. One of the magazines this month puts the case a little fiercely, but without exaggeration. "We talk," it says, "of the liberty of the press now-a-days, but the liberty of the press is limited to the privilege of abusing antagonists.

"To those immediately concerned, this much-boasted liberty is sheer and absolute servitude. The party journalist is at every turn weighted with the traditions of the past and policy of the present, which belong to [illegible] statesman whom he represents in print. He will receive the strictest directions from his editor to take his cue in all matters, great or small, from the leader of the party, nay, that same leader will condescend to despatch missives from Grosvenor Gate, [illegible] street, or from Carlton House Terrace, or a certain square adjacent to Ludgate Hill, conveying full intelligence as to the subject of which the leader-writer is to treat, and the views on those subjects it is held desirable he should express. From the line of action thus marked out for him, the journalist will not be permitted to stir one hair's breadth. [illegible] ventures to interpolate a [illegible] of sentiment of his own, that sentiment will be remorselessly eliminated by a discreet editor, who, if he has been acting up to his duty, corrects the article of his contributor, fresh from the rumors of lobbies, and sees it printed with all the gossip of clubs. So much for the boasted liberty of the press as regards the writer himself. So much for the spontaneity of party journalism. The whole institution is about as free and natural as the machinery of a manufactory is free or natural, and the party journalist works neither more nor less mechanically than the piston or the screw."

The same hard critic proceeds to declare that the journalists who adhere to this career [illegible] they do, from other than mercenary motives, "constitute a very inconsiderable minority." Here's a pretty sketch of the London newspaper class:

"Men with close business-like heads, some literary power of fancy, considerable readiness of expression, general acuteness; men devoid of all true mental education, wholly self-taught, so far as their reaching out goes, springing from the lower [illegible] and reaching out of [illegible] ...r of our population; men who know absolutely nothing by experience of our infinitely complicated English life, of no social training, of no intellectual impulses; men who are in modern literature what the paid sophists were to Greek philosophy, ready to advocate any side, to espouse any cause if a sufficient sum is offered them,—renegades by nature, whom it is necessary only to bribe to cause them to desert their sworn allegiance, and who, if a Radical newspaper proprietor offers them a few shillings more wages than their Conservative employer, will trample the one under their feet, and rush to the orange standard without a moment's compunction—these be thy gods, O Israel! of this kind are the men who profess to instruct the public every morning in their respective prints."

One can write names under this picture, but there are more to whom it does not apply. Still, in this matter of political honesty, London journalists cannot afford to throw stones at the devil-may-care writers of the *Café Madrid*.

...alism.

[illegible]

[illegible] April 6. [illegible] a visit of a few [illegible] intention of following [illegible] editor of one of the [illegible] ...bore (the *Advertiser*) who, on a similar occasion, wrote a series of letters to his journal describing Paris as if it were a newly discovered city, and retailing the ordinary information of a guide-book in the style of an adventurous traveller. Still, as my "mission" led me among a class of men who possess considerable influence at the present moment, and who rarely receive fair play, I venture to communicate something in which Paris has a [illegible] the central place.

After crossing the channel in a storm of snow, I got snugly ensconced in a railway car and prepared for a dull ride of six hours from Calais to Paris. A glance at the other occupants to see whether the journey is to be made in the ordinary English silence, or may in short [illegible] ...ood [illegible] appearance and dress, a elderly man claimed to be a veteran traveller [illegible] ...ody—as proved to be the case—a manufacturer from Bradford or Manchester, constantly on the wing in the interests of his business. Not very much out of him, I reckon. The prospects of cotton; the state of the money market; the hour of arrival, and the accidents of the journey—little more, I should say. By my side, a more agreeable subject. A white-haired gentleman, refined and thoughtful in features, and foreign in air—obviously an American. He is not alone. With him are a piquant, bright-eyed girl of 16, small in person, but above the size in mental stature, and her friend, not a sister, but a cousin, and whose qualities were hidden in a [illegible] sheet. We were soon in the [illegible] of a conversation on things European and American. I'm surprised me by the extent of his reading and the [illegible] nature of his information, which [illegible] ...ned in form, I think, at finding so much of American thought in the possession of a stranger. He was at West Point for twenty years; he had since been a professor at a college; he was a resident at Philadelphia. These facts were thrown out at intervals in the gossip. He was an Episcopalian, and was proud of the structures with which Lent was observed amongst his communion on the other side of the Atlantic, but he let out that he had been to a London theatre with his daughter, the night before. He challenged a discussion on philology, philosophy, history, politics—armed at all ends—a pleasant well-bred man. He had called on Mr. Motley, and hinted that His Excellency was a little stiff, which I suggested might be due to the superlatively-extra aristocratic dinner parties he had been giving of [illegible]. But it would be hypocritical [illegible] the real charm of the ride was in him. At an early period of the talk the young lady broke in with a remark which threw out light, and drove us much further on in the subject. It was a soft and musical voice, but, must I confess that the accent was American to the last degree? It was so all the journey. Very [illegible] and very wittily did she talk, but the [illegible] around her never absent. Will also [illegible] ...ts is? We constantly meet [illegible] ...dy (all ma[illegible]) families, the seniors of [illegible] with a [illegible] with as much freedom from the [illegible] English shop, while the young [illegible] ...tain their nationality in every [illegible] yet none of them have visited [illegible]. I could quote some very clever [illegible] ...ples of this which have come [illegible] observation. But we like the [illegible]. "What [illegible] said the [illegible] our [illegible] as [illegible] ...gland. Americans [illegible] English women [illegible] ladies are [illegible] meeting both [illegible] Here I'm [illegible] Italy, Switzerland, [illegible] my tours through [illegible] the same. The [illegible] they the sleep of mademoiselle never be broken by the thoughts of the mischief which her bows your will every where create.

THE PARIS "IMPROVEMENTS."

I had not been to Paris for three years. "There is something to see now," said a friend who lives there and has access to everything and everybody. "I'll prove it to you." Eschewing details, let me say, as the result of some hard days' peregrinations, that Paris is beautiful to a degree which is almost miraculous. The world may well tend there. Art and taste have a perpetual festival. The eye is delighted. The senses drink to their fill. What magnificent buildings! What exquisite bits of sculpture leaping up and peeping out, or standing boldly to your front! What marvellous ornamentation; what fabulous combinations of the architect's genius and the painter's! I missed street after street of the older city,—all swept away by Haussmann, the magician. We talked it over at night,—a dozen of us, Paris journalists with two exceptions,—writers, but we confess of what is called the "Red" school,—of the *Marseillaise*, the *Rappel*, the *Reveil*, and the rest. "Haussmann is a thief," said one. "There'll be a frightful smash presently, and we shall see something as damaging as the Mexican expedition." "But he's a thief on a grand scale," said another. "He's brought workmen here from all parts of France. Haussmann is the centralizer. He brings the rich Americans, and Russians, and English." "Paris is cleaner," exclaimed a third. "Let's allow there is no bad smells as there used to be; the dirty water is missing from the streets. Haussmann is not a bad scavenger." Then I heard some tales of the fabulous rents that are paid, of the cost of the balls, of the dress, of the equipages of the Parisians. A feverish hurry to be distinguished in lavishness characterizes numbers. The middle classes have caught the infection, and Paris lets the morrow take care of itself.

PLEASURE-MAKING.

The café life is a little more objectionable than it used to be. At night the women are there in larger numbers, and there is no shame now in the spectacle of men sitting with them at the little tables outside, in the open air. What big women some of them are! Occasionally a pretty face is seen, but most are hard-featured and plain,—their only elegance being their dress. It is all nonsense as to their absence from the streets. The boulevards, late at night, are almost as bad as the Haymarket of London. The rent of the large cafés is enormous. While smoking a cigar in the Grand Café in the afternoon, I tried to count the number of gentlemen present in the various rooms. It must have been 500. On an average each man spends say half a franc, and stays perhaps half an hour. But the rent of the Grand Café is nearly $30,000. We went the rounds of the large cafés; all were full, night after night. What a sight are the cafés in which the journalists meet! What gesticulations and laughter! What clever things are said, and what frivolous things acted! Numbers spend the whole day there; write, eat, and drink; gamble and talk, with the theatre at night. As to the theatres, all that I went to see were crowded. The pieces performed were execrable, but the grace and tact of the players were marvellous. A French actress crosses the stage, sits down in a chair, shakes hands, indulges in badinage, as to other women can do. How clumsy in these details are the best of London actresses in comparison. If an English or London actress were to try one hundred times, she could never match the indefinable grace and perfection of manner with which even a second-rate performer go up to a table and open a letter. The movement of her arm, of her head, of her fingers, was indescribably fascinating. But the audiences amaze me still more. As I sat sometimes in the stalls, sometimes in the boxes, I looked round where equivocal situations were represented or expressions employed, that I might ascertain what sort of people they could be who laughed so heartily. The result was puzzling as usual. The women looked as respectable as you could wish; matrons chiefly; plain for the most part, and not very intelligent, but what the world calls respectable people. The things they see and hear have no relation to their experience. They belong to art—quite removed from what is done by themselves in actual life. So my French co-professionals assured me, and I hope the explanation is more satisfactory to you than it was to your correspondent.

I will just mention that one change for the worse has taken place in the aspect of some of the lighter buildings and of the works of sculpture. The commercial treaty with England has made coal quite common in Paris, and it is superseding the wood which was once in every house. Hence, there is smoke of the blackest sort, and hence a dusky shade on some of the houses and pillars and magnificent edifices. Can it be that Paris will ever become grimy as London? Horrible thought! But unless some means are devised for consuming the smoke there is danger, and if that detestable dark pall is let down on the city its chief beauties are hidden.

FRENCH JOURNALISTS.

English writers affect disgust at the ways and habits of the democratic journalists of Paris. Their violence, gaucheries, coarseness and Bohemian manners are a favorite source of sermonizing; but in many things a comparison would not be in favor the unshaven ones here. Is there [illegible] at Paris? Do writers in the [illegible] of [illegible] in cafés, and are they ignorant [illegible] hearth? No doubt of it, but [illegible] ...blers to correspond in London, [illegible] ...ness makes every defect seem [illegible]. I was in the midst of the "Reds" for [illegible], and honesty compels me to say that a more polite and kindly race I have never seen. They are foolishly behaved in some things, and the detestable practice of signing articles, and the far worse one of calling to personalities, lead to duels and encounters which are scarcely above the ridiculous; but the air are generous to a marvel, and many of them would face the Chassepots quickly if there was but a chance of success to their opinions. Often wanting a dinner—poor Victor Noir was frequently in that plight—they cling from everything regarded as dishonorable, and each more sensitive than a [illegible] of [illegible] adherence to principle. No; the worst set of French journalists are not the Democratic [illegible] French Socialists. The real scoundrels [illegible] are of a professedly Conservative or moderate type. It is notorious that half a dozen well-known newspapers in Paris—I could give all their names, and their attorney to accomplish them [illegible] for hard cash. If a new bank [illegible] ...ugh[illegible] for making it [illegible]

### The Volcano Fish.

Arges is the name given to a genus of fishes belonging to the family of the Siluroids, nearly related to the Pimelodes of Lacepede, but separated on account of the structure of the teeth. Of this genus but two species are known—one found in the fresh waters of the Mission of Santa Anna, in Upper Peru, where it lives the ordinary piscine life under the name of Sabalo; the other, known as Pregadilla, is the subject of the present notice.

In the year 1803, A. von Humboldt was fortunate enough to witness an eruption of Monte Cotopaxi, a well-known peak in the northern Andes, during which, among other products, a large quantity of fish was ejected. The inquiries immediately instituted, and the investigations of more recent travellers, have brought to light the astounding fact that from time to time, though at irregular periods, fishes are cast up from the interior of the mountain during volcanic eruptions. This phenomenon is not confined to Cotopaxi; it has been observed also in other centres of volcanic action, to wit: Tunguragua, Sangay, Imbaoura, Carguairazo, etc., all of them in the same range. From the craters of these volcanoes, or from fissures in their sides, it is an ascertained fact that fish are vomited forth at a height of some 16,000 feet above the level of the sea, and at about half that height above the surrounding plain. The animals all belong to a single species, the Arges Cyclopum, as it has been well named. Nor is it a mere chance fish that finds its way to the [illegible]

...same [illegible] of Carguairazo [illegible] home of Pregadillas [illegible] sides of the mountain [illegible] clay. At a later period, the [illegible] Marquis de Salvalegre were compelled with these fish, the infectious odor [illegible] whose decaying bodies poisoned the surrounding country.

As far as the external world is concerned, *Arges Cyclopum* is known to exist in some lakes on the sides of these mountains 8,000 to 10,000 feet above the sea-level. It is presumable that these lakes communicate with reservoirs in the interior, where the Pregadillas are generated, and thus find their way through the crater. But this is mere conjecture. Nor, after all, does it help much towards removing the difficulties by which the phenomenon is surrounded. If these supposed lakes do exist in the interior of the mountain, how strange must be their situation, which allows of fish living in them at an ordinary temperature, and yet places these same fish exactly "in the line of fire" when the contents of this huge earth-stomach are discharged by the crater's mouth!

If the internal lakes do not exist, whence comes the myriads of fish which are over and anon ejected?

Not the least curious part of the affair is, that though some of the fish reach *terra firma* in a half-boiled condition, most of them are perfectly raw, and not a few are even alive, in spite of the fiery ordeal through which they have to pass.—*Rev. W. W. Spicer.*

The famous convent case of Saurin v. Star & Kennedy, in England, last year, which will be remembered by many of our readers, has been settled, says *Once a Week*, on these terms:

The £500 dowry is to be returned—which is tantamount to a verdict for the defendants—each side to pay their own costs; the suit in chancery to be set aside, each party also paying their own costs, all papers which have passed in the suit to be returned to the respective parties, and all imputations on both sides to be withdrawn. And so ends this celebrated cause *célèbre*, the costs in which amounted to about £3,000. Before it is dismissed to the limbo of oblivion, let us recall one of its salient features:

THE PENITENTIAL DUSTER.

(To tune of "Goodnight to S. Bev'e's Babes.")

Miss Saurin, in that "convent case"
(Unless she told a "buster"),
Was forced upon her head to wear
A penitential duster.

If lessons and breathe all went wrong,
And put her in a fluster,
For her omissions she wore
A penitential duster.

When Starrs shot madly from their spheres,
And made Superior bluster,
That poor Nun had to veil her head
With penitential duster.

With nasty, mean, and spiteful ways,
They strove hard to disgust her;
She meekly bore them all, and wore
Her penitential duster.

In cell or school, with priest or book,
In all they did mistrust her;
They took her ring, and made her wear
A penitential duster.

They kept her in the bath-room cold;
And in a garret thrust her;
She'd mutton scraps and mouldy bread,
And penitential duster.

And, when the Reverend Mother then
With sharp did entrust her,
She help'd herself, and had to wear
The penitential duster.

For little peccadilloes that
With earth's stains did encrust her,
She had to pace the convent in
A penitential duster.

Though, on conventual rule, this case
Most truly shed no lustre,
A hint we all may take from that
Same penitential duster.

Suppose, that in this outer world,
Our faults we had to muster,
How many Esters then would wear
The penitential duster!

For, if those fashions were to spread
That round the cloister cluster,
How few of us would be without
Our penitential duster!

But while some, in that Convent case,
Maintain that nought was juster
Than that, for faults, the nuns should wear
A penitential duster—

For my part, most frankly own
I like a faith robuster;
I'd scorn to make such dust about
A penitential duster!

### Date of the Crucifixion.

Herr Falb, the German *savant* who predicted the South American earthquakes that didn't come off exactly according to programme, has tried his hand at backward calculations as well as at fore-casting. In a work recently published he shows that there was a total eclipse of the moon concomitantly with the earthquake that occurred when Julius Cæsar was assassinated, on the 15th of March, B. C. 44. He has also calculated back the Jewish calendar to A. D. 31, and the result of his researches fully confirm the facts recorded by the Evangelists of the wonderful physical events that accompanied the Crucifixion. Astronomical calculations prove, without a shadow of doubt, that on the 14th day of the Jewish month of Nisan (April 6), there was a total eclipse of the sun accompanied, in all probability, by the earthquake when "the veil of the Temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom, and the earth did quake and the rocks rent" (Matthew, xxvii. 51), whilst St. Luke describes the eclipse in these words: "And it was about the sixth hour (12 noon), and there was darkness over all the land till the ninth hour (3 o'clock p. m.), and the sun was darkened." (Luke xxiii. 44.) This mode of reckoning corresponds perfectly with the result of another calculation our author made by reckoning backward from the great total eclipse of April 20, 1819. Allowing for the difference between [illegible] and New Styles, which also [illegible] 6 as the date of the new moon in [illegible] A. D. 31. As the vernal equinox of the year fell on March 25, and the Jews ate the Paschal Lamb and celebrated their Erev [illegible] Feast of the Passover, on the following new moon, it is clear that April 6 was identical with Nisan 14 of the Jewish calendar, which, moreover, was on a Friday, the *Parasceve*, or "day of preparation for the Sabbath," and this agrees with the statements of the Evangelists, and also with the Hebrew Talmud. Thus, by the united testimony of astronomy, archæology, tradition, and the history, there can be but little doubt that the date of the Crucifixion was April [illegible] 31.

## THE ROMANTIC STORY OF PAUL JONES.

*From All The Year Round.*

Our old conception of Paul Jones as a bearded ruffian with a pistol in each hand, and four more in his belt, striking an attitude on a flaming quarter-deck, must, we fear, be thrown into the dust heap, to which so many other historical bogies are daily being consigned.

By recent American writers, Paul Jones, whom we English have long since branded as a mere mischievous pirate, ranks as a great and successful naval commander, patriot and hero, a Bayard indeed, without fear and without reproach. The interesting letters and documents on this subject collected some years ago by Colonel Sherburne, then Register of the Navy Department in Washington, go far to prove that Paul Jones was a much more honest, a much more intellectual, and a much more important person than we have hitherto given him credit for being.

The American version of the life of this singular man deserves attention. John Paul Jones, the son of a gardener, who lived in Arbigland, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, was born in 1747. As a child, Paul began to show predilections for the sea, his favorite haunt being a grassy eminence, whence he could shout with he called his orders to vessels entering the port of Carse Thorne. Born on the edge of the water as naturally as a duck does to the pond, the boy took to the water as naturally as a duck does to the pond, at 12 years old was sent to Whitehaven and bound apprentice to a merchant who traded with America, where Paul had an elder brother already married and settled. The death of this well-to-do brother in 1773 enabled Jones to carry out a scheme he had long entertained of leading a quiet and studious life in the country of his adoption. But the war just then breaking out roused his old spirit of enterprise, and induced him to seek command under the new flag. In 1775 he was appointed first Lieutenant of the Alfred, then lying before Philadelphia, and he hoisted the flag of independence, as he always boasted, with his own hands, the first time it was ever displayed. We soon find him at work, sailing forts at New Providence, and exchanging blows with English men-of-war. His first great difficulty was to get seamen, the sailors having for the most part joined the army when the war had first thrown them out of employment. Being placed in command of the Sloop Providence, after helping to convoy vessels, Paul, in an incredibly short time, took, sunk, or burned, sixteen sail (schooners and brigantines), destroyed part of our Newfoundland fisheries, and planned a chivalrous expedition to release the American prisoners employed in our coal pits at Cape Breton, a plan which only failed from the want of co-operation in a colleague. At the same time the zealous young adventurer made many valuable suggestions to the naval department, suggesting that all officers should pass an examination before appointment, urging a parity of rank between sea and land officers, and giving it as his opinion that a commander in the navy should be "a man of strong and well-connected sense, with a tolerable education; a gentleman as well as a seaman, both in theory and practice, want of learning, and rude, ungentle manners, being by no means characteristic of an officer." He also urged on Congress an imitation of English naval discipline, and advised liberality in the distribution of prize-money. After waiting long for a larger ship, in 1777 he was appointed to the Ranger, and despatched on an adventurous privateering cruise. It is supposed that this vessel was the first to bear the new national flag to Europe, touching at Nantes to obtain credentials from the American Commissioner in Paris.

Paul now planned a descent on Whitehaven, to retaliate on us the injuries we had done on the American seaboard. We take Paul Jones' own version of the descent. He landed at night at Whitehaven, with thirty-one volunteers in two boats. Unfortunately for the foragers, day began to dawn just as they reached the outer pier. A boat was, however, instantly despatched to set fire to the shipping on the north side of the harbor, Paul himself undertaking to burn that on the south. The walls were soon scaled; the cannon spiked in both forts, and the astonished and drowsy sentinels secured in the guard house. To the commander's vexation, however, the party sent to fire the shipping on the north side returned in [illegible] confusion, having failed to carry out their [illegible] and having burnt out all their candles. Jones, furious at this, set fire to a large ship that was aground, surrounded by [illegible] ship, drove the crowd. Releasing [illegible] at least one hundred and fifty other [illegible] of tar was poured upon the [illegible], as the boats could [illegible] soon spread. [illegible] men re-embarked with [illegible] people gathered at this. The moment the boats were [illegible] Paul, pistol in hand [illegible] people ran to the [illegible] and the [illegible] thirty cannon lay all spiked, and back in a [illegible] only two dismounted guns on the [illegible] their prisons, [illegible] which were available. With these the [illegible] not carry their [illegible] and then commenced a [illegible] opposition. [illegible] on the boats, Paul's men replying [illegible] the W[illegible] discharging their pistols. Only [illegible] missing, and in the [illegible] had been killed [illegible]

[illegible] ...shore, [illegible]

[illegible] Fra[illegible] island, wh[illegible] getting no plu[illegible] English had not [illegible] houses, but burnt Lovels, [illegible] men's cows. The American Captain had no other means of gratifying his followers, compelled Lady Selkirk to surrender family plate valued at £650. This plate Paul afterwards purchased, and returned to the Countess with a romantic gallantry worthy of the days of chivalry.

About this time, also, Paul Jones went round to the Firth of Forth, and suddenly made his appearance off the "lang town of Kirkaldy," to the horror of the Fifeshire people, who looked upon him as a devouring sea monster. While the people crowded the shore, watching the dreaded vessel, an eccentric old Presbyterian minister came pushing through the crowd, carrying an old arm-chair, which he jammed down close to low-water mark, the tide coming in, and commenced a prayer for a change of wind.

"Dinna send, O Lord," he said, "this vile pirate to strip the puir folk of Kirkcaldy, for ye ken they are a' puir enough an' hae naething to spare. The puir women are maist frightened out o' their wits, and the bairns are skreeking after them. He'll be here in a jiffy, and wha kens what he'll do? He'll burn their houses, tak' awa their duds, even to their very sarks, and wha kens but the bluidy villain might tak' their lives? I canna thole it. I cannot thole it. I have been lang a faithfu' servant to ye, O Lord, but gin ye winna turn the wind about, and blaw this scoundrel out o' our gate, I'll nae stir a fit, and will just sit here till the tide comes in and drowns me. Sae tak' yer will o' it." Luckily for the worthy minister the wind changed, and Paul Jones disappeared from the Fifeshire coast.

It was during this swoop along the English, Scotch, and Irish coasts that Paul Jones was attacked, off Carrickfergus, by an English ship of war, the Drake, of twenty guns. The action lasted one hour and four minutes, when the English called for quarter, having lost their Captain, Lieutenant, and [illegible] men. Their sails and rigging were entirely cut to pieces. Jones lost only three men, while five were wounded.

At this very time Paul Jones' bills were being dishonored in France, while his officers and men wanted clothes, and he scarcely knew where to look for the morrow's dinner for himself and crew. Nevertheless, at this very juncture, Jones' restless and ambitious mind projected many daring expeditions to alarm our coasts and injure our trade. He offered, with three frigates, to burn Whitehaven, and so stop the winter's supply of coal to Ireland. He wished to attack and destroy all the shipping of the Clyde, and also to burn Greenock and Port Glasgow. He planned the destruction of the Campbeltown fishery, and of the coal shipping of Newcastle, and offered to intercept the English West India or Baltic fleets, or to assail our Hudson Bay ships and Greenland fishery. Paul was always complaining to the French and American Governments of the shameful insincerity to which he was kept for want of money and ships.

After months of painful suspense, chiefly occasioned by the jealousy of the French officers, the French Minister of Marine at last gave this intrepid man a ship, of forty-two guns, then lying at L'Orient, and this slow, half worn-out vessel Paul re-christened *Le Bon Homme Richard*, in compliment to Franklin's Poor Richard. There also sailed with him the Alliance, thirty-six guns, Pallas, thirty-guns, Cerf, eighteen guns, and Vengeance, twelve guns. Jones, eager to fly his hawks at our Jamaica fleet, was also anxious to land at Leith, and levy a contribution of £100,000. This last daring scheme being prevented by a contrary wind, Paul Jones, after sweeping many prizes into his nets, fell in with our Baltic convoy (forty-one sail) off the Yorkshire coast. He instantly closed with our frigate, the Serapis (forty-four guns), by moonlight, off Flamborough Head, which was crowded with spectators. At the same time the Pallas grappled with the Countess of Scarborough (twenty guns), the companion of the Serapis. This was the great moment of Paul Jones' life. The crew of the Serapis were picked men, and the ship just off the stocks. The crew of the Bon Homme was a motley one, consisting of Americans, English, French, Maltese, Portuguese, and Malays. The Serapis and the Bon Homme were so close together that the muzzles of the guns almost touched each other. The first hour it went badly for Paul Jones, according to his own account, and he writes with evident honesty: the Bon Homme received several eighteen-pound shots below the water line, and her chief dependence, a battery of twelve-pounders, was silenced and abandoned. Six old ten-pounders on the lower gun-deck proved useless, and half of them burst, killing almost all the men stationed by them. Colonel de Chamillard, and twenty soldiers in the poop, deserted their station. The purser, who commanded the guns on the quarter-deck, being dangerously wounded, Paul Jones had to take his place. The tops alone seconded the fire of his three small nine-pounders, and his efforts, with double-headed shot, to disable the masts of the Serapis. Three of Paul's under officers—the gunner, carpenter, and master-at-arms, began to talk of surrender, and even called to the English sailors for quarter. Two of these men were wounded, which dispirited the third, the carpenter, who was terrified because no [illegible] knew the pumps of the Bon Homme were shot away, and believed the ship to be sinking. The gunner tried to strike the American colors, but a cannon ball had already shot them away. There were now five feet of water in the hold, and fire had broken out in several parts of the ship, and even near the powder magazine. In the meantime, however, the Serapis was also on fire, and some hand grenades, dropped from the main-yard of the Bon Homme, fell on a heap of eighteen-pound cartridges, left by the powder-monkeys of the Serapis on the half-deserted upper deck. The explosion blew up about twenty English gunners and officers, stripping the clothes from their bodies, and scattering them here and there dangerously wounded. Captain Pierson, with his own hands, struck his flag, which had been nailed to his mast, none of his people daring to encounter the fire from the [illegible] [illegible]

three hundred and six men; [illegible] dred and seventy-five, killed or [illegible] vessel was in great distress, [illegible] mauled and battered. The counter and [illegible] ter on the lower deck were driven in; all her lower-deck guns were dismounted; she was on fire in several places, and there were six or seven feet of water in the hold. She sank the next day, with many of her wounded, in spite of all Jones' efforts to bring her into port. The Countess of Scarborough was also taken, and brought into the Texel. The English convoy escaped safely into Scarborough.

Our government instantly memorialized (in vain) the Dutch Government to surrender "the Scotch pirate and rebel" Paul Jones, and soon afterwards, for this and other grievances, declared war against the offending power. Eight squadrons were sent to intercept Jones, and twenty men-of-war employed in securing the coast, but he returned safely to France in spite of all the efforts of his enemies. On arriving in Paris Paul was loaded with honors, the King presenting him with a superb sword, and decorating him with the order of military merit. The Serapis had cost our government fifty thousand pounds.

Soon after his return to America in 1782, Congress bestowed a gold medal on "the Chevalier Paul Jones" for his brilliant services at sea; and he was sent to solicit justice from the Court of Denmark, which had detained two American prizes at Bergen and restored them to the English; but the Danish Court denying his full powers as Ambassador, Paul Jones returned to Paris.

In 1788, the restless, knight-errant solicited from Congress the rank of Rear-Admiral, intending to enter the service of Russia, then at war with the Turks, and eager for volunteers of all nations. In writing to Mr. Jefferson to announce this intent, Jones says, "I have not forsaken a country that has had many disinterested and difficult proofs of my steady affection, for I can never renounce the glorious title of a citizen of the United States;" and he goes on to hint that the knowledge he would gain in Russia of conducting fleets and military operations might hereafter render him more useful to his adopted country. On his way to Russia, Paul Jones displayed his old energy. Finding the Gulf of Bothnia partly barred with ice, after several fruitless attempts to thread it in an open boat, he made the Swedish sailors steer for the Gulf of Finland, and after four or five hundred miles of navigation landed at Revel. Such a voyage, made in a small fishing-boat, had never before been made. At St. Petersburg all went well. The Empress in [illegible] made him Rear Admiral, he was treated for a fortnight as a ...urt, and welcomed in the first society.

In the war against the Turks, Paul Jones seems to have distinguished himself, particularly at Oczakoff in 1788, where the Turks had resolved, if the wind had favored them, to grapple with the Russians, and set fire to their own vessels, and perish [illegible] their enemies. As it was, half the [illegible] aground, and was burnt by Prince [illegible] Oczakoff was taken by storm so [illegible] a rather too blunt and honest report of [illegible] ...ctory led to Paul Jones' disgrace with Potemkin, who at once got him removed to the North [illegible] where he soon planned an expedition to the Mediterranean, to cut off the Turkish communication with Egypt and Spain, and to stop the supply of corn, rice, and coffee. He also advised the American Government to induce them to chastise the Algerines, and by an alliance with Russia to obtain a free navigation of the Black Sea.

In a final memorial to Prince Potemkin, whose face was now averted from Paul Jones, the brave adventurer recapitulates his services against the Turks with more arrogance [illegible] was wise, when writing to so proud a favorite. He claims a victory [illegible] the Capitan Pasha [illegible] only to be a [illegible] June, 1788, and another still [illegible] the idea of establishing works on the [illegible] on the 29th. "It was I," [illegible] "was I who saved Cherson [illegible] chased ashore two of the largest [illegible] and made the enemy in [illegible] before the flotilla was [illegible] nine vessels of war in a [illegible]. It was I who gave Suwarrow [illegible] It was I who towed the floating battery and [illegible] and boarded the Turkish galleys [illegible] of Kinburn. [illegible] of the line, whilst gentlemen [illegible] son and Kinburn [illegible] over-rewarded, covered with the [illegible] their terror lost, at the tail of their regiments, [illegible] altered from danger. I alone," he continues, "was neither promoted nor rewarded; whilst my enemies and rivals reaped all the honor, though they merited rather to have been punished for having burnt nine armed vessels with their crews, which were absolutely in our power, having previously run aground under our guns." The bold writer ends with honest indignation: "In fine, time will teach you, My Lord, that I am neither a mountebank nor a swindler, but a man true and loyal. I rely upon the attachment and friendship which you promised me. I rely upon it because I feel myself worthy of it. I claim your promise, because you are just, and I know you are a lover of truth." But it was of no avail. The intriguers conquered, and finally Paul Jones left Russia in disgust.

Returning to Paris, Paul Jones, indefatigable as ever, wrote to the American Government, announcing his wish to embark in the [illegible] of evolution, to acquire a wider knowledge which might make him more worthy of serving his adopted country. At Paris Paul Jones seems to have been honored [illegible] courted.

Paul's American [illegible]

[illegible] ...actorized all the [illegible] Paul Jones, about whom it must be [illegible] there was a little theatrical self-consc[illegible]. The latter part of the life of the chev[illegible] spent in Holland and France. He died [illegible] Paris, of water on the chest, in 1792, although a Calvinist, his funeral was attended by a deputation of the National Assembly, and an oration was pronounced over his grave. The last will of Paul Jones describes him, as found by the two Notaries employed, in a parlor on the first story above the entry in Tournon street, in the house of Mr. Dauberque, tipstaff of the Third Precinct. He was sitting in an easy chair, sick in body, but was of sound mind, memory, judgment, and understanding. He left all his property to his two sisters. In 1851 the remains of Paul Jones were removed from Paris and sent to America in the United States frigate to [illegible] ...cess, to be interred in the Congress Cemetery at Washington.

In looking over some government documents relating to Paul Jones, Colonel Sherburne, his biographer, discovered that on the eve of his return to America Paul Jones had paid into the hands of Mr. Jefferson, then Minister in France, the sum of $50,000—prize money due to the officers and men of the American squadron that had served in Europe. This sum was kept lying by from 1789 till 1839, when, after advertisements in the papers, various claimants came forward and received their shares, but without the thirty-seven years of [illegible] ...perty due. It has [illegible] seen of [illegible] ...thy the American Government [illegible] ...ed a ship in honor of the memory [illegible] it appears, however, that [illegible] did vote a large [illegible] of a frigate to [illegible] the vessel was never [illegible]

That Paul Jones was a captain of great courage, promptitude, and energy, there can be no doubt; or whether he could have manœuvred a fleet, I conducted more extended enterprises, is [illegible]. His enemies always held that he was [illegible] a sort of guerilla captain at sea, [illegible] and touch-and-go attacks. The rest, [illegible] men of America and France, however, thought otherwise. Washington, delighted at the capture of one of England's crack frigates, wrote to Jones, speaking of the action as "the admiration of all the world." Lafayette was eager to crowd Jones' vessels with marines, to collect under his flag every available vessel, and to give him *carte blanche* to harass the English coast. Adams, too, writing in 1782, says, "If I could see a prospect of half-a-dozen line-of-battle ships under the American flag, commanded by Commodore Paul Jones, against an equal British force, I apprehend the event would be so glorious for the United States, and lay so sure a foundation for their prosperity, that it would be a rich compensation for a continuance of the war."

Paul Jones was never defeated and never wounded. He seems to have had great acuteness in seeing what was possible and what was impracticable. His leading principle, evidently, was to revenge upon England the cruelties wrought by her soldiers in America. Money and plunder do not appear to have been the inducements that led Paul Jones to accomplish what he did. The American Government was then poor, and not exact in its payments. Writing to the American Commissioners in 1778, he says, with honest indignation: "I hope you do not mean to impute to me a desire to receive presents of the public money, or even to touch a dollar of it for my own private use. On the contrary, I need not now assert that I stepped forth at the beginning from nobler motives. My accounts before I left America testify that I am more than £1,500 in advance for the public service, exclusive of any concern with the sloop of war Ranger; and as for wages, I have never received any." The Americans take a great pride in the fact that Paul Jones treated his men with kindness, seldom using the cat, and to this circumstance they attribute his constant successes. There is no doubt that he had some spy in our Admiralty; for among his papers was found a complete tabular list of every vessel, large or small, in the English navy, with its men, guns, tons, draught, and even the number of its boats stated.

Mischievous as Paul Jones was once to us, we can now afford to say that he was an indefatigable, chivalrous sailor, of clear, quick vision and sound judgment, who, with greater advantages, might have become, if not a Nelson, at least a Rodney or a Howe.

We have, we hope, written enough to show that Paul Jones was not the mere brutal pirate he was once supposed to be. He was rather one of those generous, fanatical adventurers whom the American Revolution roused to fight for its cause. In a letter to Lafayette, Jones gives us his political creed with evident sincerity. "I am," he says, with the romantic enthusiasm of his nature, "a citizen of the world, totally unfettered by the little, mean distinctions of country or of climate, which diminish or set bounds to the benevolence of the heart. Impelled by principles of gratitude and philanthropy, I drew my sword at the beginning of the American Revolution, and when France so nobly espoused that great cause, no individual felt the obligation with truer gratitude than myself. As an American officer and man I affectionately love and respect the character and nation of France. His Most Christian Majesty has very few of his own subjects who would bleed in his present cause with greater freedom than myself. At the same time I must lament the calamities of war, and wish, above all things, for an honorable, happy, and lasting peace. My fortune is not augmented by the part I have hitherto acted in the Revolution, although I have had frequent opportunities of acquiring riches."

These are not the words of a murderous, unprincipled privateersman, but the calm utterances of a high-spirited, intrepid gentleman. The British Government did not, perhaps, much over-estimate the man when, after the moonlight fight off Flamborough Head, they offered ten thousand guineas for the capture [illegible]

## [illegible] GOSSIP.

St. Beuve's library sold [illegible] $16,000.

—A Senator's uniform in France costs $600.

—The Bishop of Orleans, in a [illegible] letter, called M. de Bonneville, the French ambassador at Rome, "rather a rag than a man." The ambassador demanded an explanation.

—Gustave Flourens, the hero of the Belleville riots, is in London.

—The forger of the Pascal letters in the famous Pascal-Newton affair, has been condemned to two years' imprisonment and $100 fine.

—Baron Haussmann's presence at Nice has stimulated recreant municipal authorities to set their city in order. They have even begun to water the streets, whose dust is proverbial.

—For the most part, the French clergy are poor, and those who compose it know how to bear with resignation the constraint of a very circumscribed position. At least three-fourths of the parish priests and ministers live on 600 or 900 francs (from £32 to £36) a year; and, as they are very charitable, they find out of their very moderate salaries wherewithal to give alms, which are so much the more meritorious, as they are necessarily of small amount. This is one of the most beautiful features of Catholicism in France, and it is doubtful whether there could be found elsewhere anything superior to it. It is true that celibacy is a great help toward this frugality, and that without the charges of a family it is easier to bear the burden of life and to be contented with a little.

—The English papers report an extraordinary funeral. The deceased was a single lady, 76 years of age. Five years ago she had a coffin made, which she would never allow to be removed from her room, except when she paid an occasional visit, and then she took it with her. She always kept eight half crowns in it, five shillings apiece for the bearers. The old lady died of dropsy, and the cherished coffin, being too small, it was found necessary to have another made. Her relations, however, would not separate her from the constant companion of her old age, and so they had the smaller coffin chopped up and buried with the corpse in the same grave.

—"The High Court is abolished." A bill in these words was introduced into the Legislative Body two days after the acquittal of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, by M. Jules Ferry. No voice was raised against it.

—Lamartine's estate of Monceau was sold at auction in Paris, last month, for about $75,000.

—The Royal Academy of Music, at Stockholm, has just elected a third lady honorary member, Mlle. Sarah Heinze. The others are Madame Lind-Goldschmidt and Madame Norman-Neruda.

—M. Maurice Richard, the young and wealthy French Minister of Fine Arts, has married a Mlle. Aubonet, an heiress whose parents made a fortune by keeping a small shop in Paris, where their motto was "small profits and quick returns."

—Ameer Ali, the first Mussulman who [illegible] degree of M. A. in the University [illegible] being called to the English bar.

—Maitre de Fonvoirs, the new [illegible] Arancoula was a lawyer of Perigord. [illegible] whose rubicund face is familiar on the Paris boulevards. His title is Orelie Antony I.

—Jews are excluded from a new merchants' club, founded in the quarter of the Temple, the old-clothes quarter of Paris.

—A circular from the Minister of Public Instruction, in France, forbids teachers to dabble in politics, and urges the people [illegible] their children.

—At a public reunion in Paris, the [illegible] of discussion being the French Revolution, several orators justified the September massacres, the cruelties of Marat, and the decapitation of Marie Antoinette. The police did not interfere until somebody said that no one was certain to-day that he would not be arrested on his way home. A second warning was given in consequence of an allusion to the affair of Pierre Bonaparte. Another speaker, having declared that soldiers gained [illegible] now-a-days by cam-pettes in Paris, the [illegible] ...bly was dissolved.

—Paris is to have its first exhibition of rat-catching by terriers. The area in the Champs Elysées will be adorned with [illegible] may escape the [illegible] speaks of the exhibition as another [illegible] ...ure of Angleomania.

[illegible]

...ow.

[illegible] other use.

—A canal is [illegible] the Baltic.

—Prizes of £20 for the best [illegible] next best essay on Pantheism, open to [illegible] University of Edinburg, are open to male and female students alike.

—The group of statuary by M. Carpeaux which stood in front of the Paris Opera, was defaced with ink last year by somebody scandalized by the indecency of the female figures, has been removed to the interior of the building. The committee, while deferring to the public sentiment against the work, recognized the undoubted talent of the sculptor by requesting him to fill the place vacated by his dancers with another group. He refused, and declined to accept compensation in any form for the "affront" put upon him.

—One of the most notable men of the Radical clubs, the Shoemaker Gaillard, in Paris, was reported the other day by the doctor as suffering from inflammation on the chest, and he was sent from his Paris prison to Nice, by the Prefect of Police.

—A native lady of Calcutta, Ranee Surnomoyee, has given £500 to the London Missionary Society for the building of an Anglo-Vernacular School. As this lady is a Hindoo of Hindoos, her gift denotes a freedom from bigotry that might be taken as an example for imitation by many ardent Christians. That is, provided that she did not make the donation [illegible] Begum Sumroo, who built [illegible] places of worship for Hindoos, Mahometans, Roman Catholics, and Protestants alike, to be [illegible] the soul might be saved, whichever faith prove the true one.

—It is now known that all the Ambassadors and accredited Ministers to the Holy See urged the Pope to withdraw from the discussion of the definition of infallibility distributed to the fathers. But this intervention only served to increase the influence of the Jesuits, who represented it as an attempt to destroy the Pope's independence. The Holy Father, persuaded that he was defending the Church against the arm of the flesh, was thus brought to consent that the dogma should be voted by acclamation. But after the Jesuits had completed their arrangements, and had come to consider the field as won, the Pope, with his usual vacillation, seemed to shrink from the plunge of making a dogma of infallibility. The clause presented a postulation, claiming that the scheme should take a precedence of every other; but the Holy Father replied that such a course would appear to be dictated by fear of the agitation without, and would be degrading to the council, which could only discuss the question in its turn. His Holiness told a German prelate, supposed to be the Bishop of Paderborn, that several governments were pressing him strongly to abandon the dogma, and that one Ambassador had gone so far as to demand a communication of the scheme before it was distributed to the fathers. The Pope further declared he would not be intimidated, and pledged himself to carry the scheme of definition to a conclusion. In visiting Monsignor de Merode, who has broken his leg, His Holiness expressed the same sentiments, and bitterly reproached his old Minister for taking part with the Opposition. Pasquino has given the popular definition of the dogma in the following epigram: "Jesus Christ, who was God, made Himself Man to save the world; Pius IX, who is man, makes himself God to damn it."

—Henry, Count of Avigo, [illegible] duke of Acquaviva, the present Minister at [illegible] of the little Republic of San Marino, a [illegible] really little Principality of Monaco, one [illegible] most distinguished [illegible] of Europe in his [illegible] in the Italian war, he fought a duel [illegible] the Caveur, of which the conditions [illegible] parties should post themselves at [illegible] towards each other [illegible] till within three paces, firing at pleasure. His was the first to discharge his pistol, but missed. Count Acquaviva walked slowly within the three paces, and fired in the air.

### Rather Awkward.

"Many a shaft at random sent" hits something or other which "the archer little meant" to touch. We have heard an anecdote illustrative of this truth, which has probably not appeared in print before, and which we have been told as a genuine history. It happened in a large city—never mind what city—there were two pretty sisters who had married, the one an eminent lawyer, the other a distinguished literary man. Literary man dies, and leaves his younger sister a widow. Some years roll on, and the widow lays aside her weeds. One day [illegible] then, it happens that a certain author had [illegible] has occasion, on a [illegible] ...ding day, to call on the eminent lawyer, husband of the sister. He finds the lawyer pleading in the [illegible] in a crowded court, some that the [illegible] perspiring dreadfully from the heat, [illegible] ...s]ince that he himself is not a lawyer [illegible]

...goes for a cool stir under the sheltering trees of a fashionable park and garden. Among the ice-cream fanning crowd there, he meets the younger of our two sisters, and for a moment thinks he is speaking to the elder. "Oh Mrs. [illegible]," cried the lady, "how dreadfully hot it is!" "Yes Madame," replied he, incautious, "it is hot, but I can assure you that this place isn't a circumstance when compared with the heat of the place where your poor dear husband is suffering to-day." A horror-stricken expression came over the face of the lady; she rises from her chair and flounces indignantly away. Ah, "Me miserable," soliloquizes our wretched critic, "I have been mistaking the one sister for the other, and she thinks I meant to say that her husband is—not in heaven."—*The Galaxy.*

## THE WONDERS OF THE HEAVENS.

### A Star in Flames.

*From the London Spectator.*

Again we have news from the Southern skies, and again the scene of interest lies in that marvellous region of the heavens which forms the extremity of the keel of Argo. In this glorious region of the skies stars are strewn with a profusion which surpasses anything seen from our northerly stand-point. From Sirius southwards towards Canopus the density of stellar aggregation steadily increases. Thence along the keel of the great ship stars of all magnitudes are spread in greater and greater profusion, so that, as Humboldt tells us, the sky here sheds a radiance resembling that of the young moon, and by the mere increase of light one can tell without turning towards Argo when he resplendent keel is rising above the horizon. But it is where the Milky Way narrows down towards the great nebula in Argo that the climax of splendor is reached. "It is not easy," writes Sir John Herschel, "for language to convey a full impression of the beauty and sublimity of the spectacle which this nebula offers, as it enters the field of the telescope, ushered in as it is by so glorious and innumerable a procession of stars."

When Sir John Herschel wrote thus, there lay in the very heart of the amazing nebula a fixed star which shone as brightly as Aldebaran or Antares. Eta Argus—for the star has received no special title, and is spoken of only by its Greek letter—had been described by Halley as a star of the fourth magnitude. Later, the French astronomer Lacaille saw it as the second magnitude. While Sir John Herschel was pursuing his wonderful series of observations on the southern heavens, this star shone as a moderate first-magnitude star, and in the noble picture of the great nebula (which as before us as we write) the star is placed in the very densest part of the nebulous matter, and close to the borders of the mysterious vacuity which marks the central region of the nebula.

Since [illegible], however, the star has exhibited new and far more surprising changes. It increased in splendor in a strangely fluctuating manner, alternately losing brilliance for awhile, then its glories presently, until at length, in [illegible] it surpassed Canopus in brightness and rivalled even the blazing Sirius. Then began long process of decadence, the star falling steadily away from magnitude to magnitude, until it almost passed the limits of naked-eye vision, and came to be described as a low-magnitude star. Meantime, the nebula around waxed in splendor. When Herschel saw at the south cape the nebula could be seen with the naked eye on the darkest and clearest nights; but lately it had become so high a degree of brilliancy that it was [illegible] seen when the moon was shining brightly enough to obliterate all but the leading stars [illegible]

...news came from [illegible] where Gruber's [illegible] in the able hands [illegible] ...d had changed in [illegible] And noted it. In particular [illegible] round the star [illegible] ...ails or but little, [illegible] observations, as we [illegible] the nebula was brighter round [illegible] elsewhere.

It happened that whereas Sir John [illegible] conceived the nebula to be far beyond the star with which it [illegible] associated, Le Sueur argued, from the remarkable changes to which the [illegible] Herschel's views would [illegible] ...tually lies nearer to the [illegible] in the same direction. [illegible] Le Sueur had urged that [illegible] not merely in appearance [illegible] the most intimate manner [illegible].

We have intelligence respecting [illegible] throws a new and unexpected [illegible] that in May, 1869, a [illegible] in the constellation [illegible] ...ifted right ascension of the [illegible]

[illegible] ...sics of the [illegible] ...onderful vari[illegible] ...ing a star in flames. Its spectrum is the same characteristics as [illegible] the star in Corona, except that the dark lines which cross it are somewhat less distinctly marked. There, however, are the bright lines which indicate the existence of glowing gas around that distant orb, and the position of those lines serves to show in the clearest possible manner that the star, like the orb in Corona, is covered with hydrogen flames, as yet not measured, seem spectroscopically with a well-known bright line in the spectrum of the solar prominences, and with a line of nitrogen.

But the spectroscope has also given very striking evidence respecting the association between the nebula and the star. All round the star M. Le Sueur sought for the characteristic spectrum of the nebula. He could not obtain that spectrum from any part of the [illegible] immediately surrounding the star, [illegible] evidence more conclusively that the [illegible] of nebulous light here is not apparent [illegible] ...ght have been expected to [illegible] the star's light simply [illegible] was [illegible] nebula, [illegible] really to [illegible] ...ated from that blazing sun.

M. Le Sueur has been led by this circumstance to suggest a view which involves the theory of the present writer that star and nebula are associated. He asks: "Is not the presence of nitrogen and hydrogen in the star a significant fact in connection with the [illegible] of the nebula, changes which appear [illegible] nothing less than a destruction of nebula in the neighborhood of the star?" He points to the fact that the star is increasing in brightness, and asks whether the bright-line character of the spectrum may not be due to a commencement of increase in the star.

Supposing the bright-lined spectrum to indicate a destruction of the nebula all round the star, how can the star ever be restored, as astronomers are pretty confident it will be, to its former splendor? Very little doubt can exist that Eta Argus, like the famous Mira Ceti, [illegible] is a variable of long period. [illegible] now, when it seems to have consumed the gas in its neighborhood, it shines but faintly; how is it to grow brighter and brighter until it surpasses the splendor it had when Sir John Herschel saw it involved in nebulous matter? Is it not far more probable that the presence of nebulous matter around the star is a necessary condition of the star's brightness, that the star will recover its brilliancy when the nebulous matter comes back to it? and that the periodicity of this star (as probably of other variables) is due to the periodic changes of the motions which take place in [illegible]

Has not the sun in himself a periodic variation in the quantities of nebulous matter brought to him at regular periodic intervals? In the corona, which surround him around the rarest bright lines as the Saturnian bear a greater proportion. They only need to show their bright lines as the sun's extent is from proximity to the bright lines appear in the spectrum of Eta Argus, our incomparably more [illegible]. But where is the solar nebula which is required to make the analogy complete? Surely we see it in the crown of glory which shines around the sun during total eclipses. Those strangely-figured forms, the peculiar contorted structure of parts of the corona (compared by Arago to banks of clouds in disorder), and the variable brilliancy and extent of the object during different eclipses, seem very plainly to point to the conclusion that our sun has, like Eta Argus, its nebulous surrounding. Lake Eta Argus, too, our sun is a star in flames, and it only needs that the nebulous matter round the sun should resemble the Argo nebula in relative extent, in order that the solar flames should shine, like those round Eta Argus, with a splendor overmastering that of the orb they belong to.

## CHURCH BELLS.

The origin of big bells is food for more conjecture; nor can anyone determine the date when the first of them boomed over fen and forest in our island. They had, however, become a regular institution before the Conquest, for the few church-towers, which all antiquaries agree in pronouncing to be genuine Saxon work, were obviously constructed to carry peals. Of these, the tower of Benet Church, Cambridge, is an excellent specimen. The sister island possesses a few bells which, as far as their rudeness goes, might be of any date this side of St. Patrick. They seem to resemble the old-fashioned, deep carpet-bag, split down the sides, transmuted into latten or some such metal, and then joined together with copper rivets. A chronicler says that Dunstan gave bells to the Western Churches; probably he made them himself. The ecclesiastics of the early Middle Ages were the only scientific craftsmen, as they were the only lawyers, of their day. Not very long ago the seal of Sandre de Gloucester, one of these monastic founders, was fished up out of the Thames. Very little is known about any of them except that their bells, so far as we can judge of them from the surviving specimens, were, if anything, superior to the very best that are produced now-a-days. On one of the stained-glass windows of York Minster the whole process of mediæval bell-founding is depicted, of one monk donor; it has been [illegible] for Mr. Reper to unearth [illegible] ...rch of his Cathedral a piece of interesting information [illegible] viz., the [illegible] accounts, from the sacristan's book of all charges incurred in casting four bells, called "Jesus," "John," "Mary," and "Galsington." The biggest of these was "Jesus," 22 cwt; next came "John," 27 cwt; while "Mary" was only in the third place, with 21 cwt. *Nota Bene* that when peals of bells were so cast, each received a name; and the baptism of the bells was a sufficiently imposing ceremony. These Ely bells were cast in 13 and 20 Edward III. (1346); and besides the above four there were two smaller bells, "Peter" and "Bounce." Ingulphus gives the names of the Croyland Abbey bells destroyed at the fire there in 1100 (said to have been the first complete peal), viz., "Pega," "Bega," "Tatwin," "Turketyl," "Betteline," "Bartholomew," and "Guthlac." The bells of Osney were named "Douce," "Clement," "Austin," "Hautecler," "Gabriel," and "John." Sometimes the largest of the peal is spoken of as "Tom" or "Bourdon," and it is recorded that a bell [illegible]

...dames Gore and [illegible] to one of those predestined creatures that the perfection from the complexion of the story, [illegible] a good voltage in question was about to [illegible] closed leaf of the reader's attention. I always feel the book at once, and in disgust, for stated at ting are much too precious to be [illegible] three pence per volume. Even then it was often too late. One may have got through half a volume before the ultimate fate of Miss Trevanion was made clear to one. In that half volume, one may have grown to be exceedingly interested in Miss Trevanion; and hence one has all the pangs of parting with her, which were not worth incurring for the brief pleasure of her acquaintance. *Le jeu ne valent pas la chandelle.* It is well to say I never loved a young gazelle to glad me with her dark blue eye, but when he came to know me well he was sure to die; and to add, that I never loved a tree or flower, but twas the first to fade away. It is not better, instead of making yourself unhappy, as you inevitably must be, to spare yourself the trouble of the bootless affection? [illegible] ...give up our all [illegible]

[illegible] ...et rude. [illegible] so that [illegible] once, declining to [illegible] ...ncidentally, for at that [illegible] a fig for Anna Maria's complaint, [illegible] unable; I have not [illegible] of their acquaintance, nor will make [illegible] you had the gift of prophecy, and proposed to introduce you to a man who you knew would borrow money of you, or would be inevitably hanged, or would subject you to some other annoyance, would you not decline the proposed introduction?

So with novels. The *Book of Fate* of the heroes and heroines is to be found at the [illegible] of Volume III. Does one but so turn to it to know whether one shall make their acquaintance or not. For my part I heartily pardon the man who brought Cordelia to life (was it Tiber, or Shirwood and Hopkins?) I would have the stomach-pump brought for Romeo at the fifth act; for Mrs. Macbeth I am not in the least sorry; but, as for the General, I would have him destroy that swaggering Macduff (who always looks as if he had just slipped off a small shop), or, if not cut him in pieces, disarm him, pink him, certainly; and then I would have Mrs. Macduff and all the little ones come in from the slips, stating that the account of their murder was a shameful fabrication of the newspapers. [illegible] that they were all of the [illegible] ...ve always admired and hearty. The entire [illegible] massacre without pity [illegible] times more agreeable the German and English tale, because, at the sore, which [illegible] has gobbled up Red Riding Hood and the grandmother, in comes two foresters, who cut open the wolf and out step the old lady and the young one, quite happy.

So I recommend all people to act with regard to lugubrious novels and echoes thus: I have never read the Nelly part of "The Old Curiosity Shop" more than once; whereas, I have Dick Swiveller and the Marchioness by heart, and, in like manner, with regard to "Oliver Twist," it did very well to frighten one in numbers; but I am not going to look on at Sikes' murder, and to writhe and twist under the Jew's nightmare again. No, no; give me Sam Weller and Mr. Weller for a continuance.

### Spring.

*From Gerald Massey's "Ballad of Babe Christabel."*

When Dame earth bares all her charms,
And gives the God her perfect flower,
Who, in the sunshine's golden shower,
Leaps warm into her amorous arms;

When buds are bursting on the briar,
And all the kindled greenery glows,
And life with richest ever flows,
And morning hours are fringed with fire;

When young maids feel love stir the blood,
And wanton with the kissing leaves,
And branches, and the quick sap heaves
And dances to a ripen'd flood;

Till, blown to its hidden heart with sighs,
Love's red rose burns the cheek to flame,
And, as sea jewels upward peer,
Love-thoughts melt through their swimming eyes;

When beauty walks in bravest dress,
And, fed with April's mellow showers,
The earth laughs out with sweet May flowers,
That flush for very happiness;

And Sunder-Puck such wonder weaves
O' nights, and nooks of greening gloom
Are rich with violets that bloom
In the cool dark of dewy leaves;

Rosebuds drink the dew wine
As thirstily as young [illegible] mouth,
From Love's hand drinks draughts for divine;

And honey'd plots are drowned with bees;
And larks rain music by the shower,
While singing, singing by the hour,
Song like a spirit stirs the trees!

When [illegible] hearts forget their fears,
And in the [illegible] life's salt-sap
Some rare [illegible] and Hope builds up
A rainbow over Beauty's tears!

It fell upon a merry May,
The perfect prime of this sweet time,
When daisies whiten, woodbines climb—
The dear Babe Christabel was born.

### A Japanese First Lesson.

The Philosophy of Prospero's speech, which contains the famous line, "We are such stuff as dreams are made on," is scarcely that taught in our preliminary schools, but it is almost the first thing that every child learns in Japan. The Irova is a sort of alphabet in four lines, named from its first word, which groups not vowels and consonants, but all the forty-eight fundamental sounds of the Japanese tongue; the children learn and sing it by rote in classes in every infant school in the empire. It is as follows; it has come through the French, but the o is pronounced as English:—

Irova nivoveto tsirinourou wo,
Wagayo dareso tsoune naramou,
Ou wi no okouyama kefou koyete,
Asaki youmeiisi evimo sesou dsu.

The translation would be somewhat in this wise:—"Colours and perfumes fade; in our world there is nothing lasting; to-day is already lost in the abyss of the non-existent; like the fragile image of a dream; it now causes no stir." This is only one of the numerous indications of how much we have yet to learn before we can place ourselves at the standpoint from which we may begin to comprehend a people who are separated from us, as it were, by a veil of mystery.

### Hanging a Man for Comfort.

The Austin (Texas) *Journal* relates the following: In 1857 or 1858, the county of ——— had just been organized, and the first district court was held in a small room that had been used for a grocery. It was the Fall term, a severe norther was blowing, and there was no fireplace or stove in the room. A desperado was on trial for one out of the many murders he had committed, and the Judge and jury were impatient to end the case. The county was sparsely settled, and consequently too poor to make adequate arrangements for the comfort of prisoners; so when the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, the Judge, in pronouncing sentence upon the culprit, said: "Bob Jones, you have had a fair trial; you have been found guilty, and the court adjudges that you be hanged by the neck until you be dead; but as the county is just organized and affords no convenience to lodge a prisoner with any degree of comfort—there being no suitable building nor bedding, not even blankets, the court do hereby, in consideration of his personal comfort, order that the prisoner be taken to the nearest tree and there hanged until he be dead, and may the Lord have mercy on his soul. The Sheriff then borrowed a lariat from a bystander, put it over the culprit's neck, and led him out to a tree a few feet from the Court House, there it was, [illegible] and [illegible] the prisoner till life was extinct.

## PERSO[NAL RECOLLECTIONS] OF THACK[ERAY.]

[illegible] of egotism, in publishing [illegible] letters. They could not be used without the insertion of names which are of no interest to the world, except in connection with his.

When Thackeray was a little boy at school he was fond of attempting caricatures. He was quite small for his age (for he came into the world before his time), and was petted by his larger schoolmates, and encouraged by them in his artistic attempts. On one occasion, I believe, he had reason to suppose that one of the caricatures of an usher might have fallen into the wrong hands, and that he would be punished for his impertinence; so he set off on a runaway expedition, and sped along until he was out of breath. Then it occurred to him that he would be worse off, if caught, than if he braved the peril of censure for his previous conduct, and accordingly he ran back as fast as he could, and saved his skin.

He was telling me before his great-aunt, Mrs. Turner, that he was quite a short fellow, being but five feet six at 15; but that he had an illness of some months' duration, and rose up at his full altitude of six feet three.

"People must have looked astonished at you," was the remark.

"I don't know; my coats looked astonished," replied Thackeray.

From Dr. Turner's school at Chiswick he went to the Charterhouse, where, in a fight with a big boy, the bridge of his nose was broken. Now and then he used to come to Chiswick, when I was a child, and I remember I used to jump up and try to touch his face, but did not succeed in doing so.

"Whackaway" was his school name. I used to hear the boys cry gleefully, "Hence Old Whackaway!" when, a Triton among the minnows, he appeared on the playground.

It will be remembered that he refers to Chiswick in the early scenes of "Vanity Fair," Becky Sharp being at a school on the Mall, the identity of which I recognize. I recollect I asked him once the question what he wrote when he was a lad.

"I used to write poetry," he answered, "and it was devilish bad; but Ben I didn't think so." There was a dash of the poet in him, as there was in Hood; but a generous man of the world, quick-sighted, keen-witted, alarmed, and perplexed, sees mouth to "the vision and the faculty divine," and I don't believe that he saw far into anything beyond the actual; to the actual he lived and breathed.

He told me that he read more history than anything, and advised all authors to make historical studies the greater part of their education. "Read a tremendous lot of history," he said, as we walked out of the reading-room of the British Museum.

Ah! is there any literature that makes one more melancholy than the long, dreary record of human error?

I don't think he latterly read to any great extent; he used to said to a relative of ours that he thought "books very great humbugs except works of reference." I was told that when he was quite a young man he made himself master of many works of philosophy in German. One would not have supposed Thackeray was ever fond of metaphysics.

Thackeray was often grave and reticent, especially after he had become middle-aged, when in society. The [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] life which he led [illegible] one period, tended after he was crowned with success, the penalty that he [illegible] for his popularity was heavy. He said he had fiercely fought for it, and broken health and a jaded mind did not allow him to enjoy his good fortune. But he always made good fight for the history [illegible] his gloomy moods, and so many a firm-hearted man he by feeling. Once I saw [illegible] him, when he told me that he had [illegible] the power of writing at all [illegible] coming from him, and then [illegible] he passed it was [illegible] most wretched.

One night I was [illegible] ...sitors, and we had been enjoying the rich humor of Wright's acting. After one of the acts, Thackeray came to us, and observed to me that he had been talking behind the scenes with the comedian, and that he never saw a man in more wretched spirits. I had written to him to ask for tickets to the theatre one night, and received the following notes:

KENSINGTON, Sunday.

MY DEAR BRINDSFIELD: A horrid remembrance comes over me, so I am madly planning through my work, that you wrote to me three weeks back, and sent me an invitation to an evening party. My dear fellow, I beg your pardon! I've lost the letter, or they've hidden in the enormous heaps. They came when I was writing for life and death. I forgot to send for Lemon. I'll write to the Lyceum [illegible]

[illegible] ...N, Tuesday. I shall have great [illegible] on Monday evening [illegible] ...ing you. My grandmother [illegible] ...t, and Miss Hammerton stops to [illegible] ...f her. I don't know if you got the order. I spoke about them on Saturday, and wrote a reminder to Mr. [illegible] Yours, W. M. THACKERAY.

MY DEAR BRINDSFIELD: I am more vexed that you lost your ticket yesterday by my blunder. I [illegible] a messenger with it to No. 11, like an ass, and he returned, of course, not finding you. I will put you others soon, however, and am always yours.

W. M. T.

When I was writing works of fiction, in my juvenile days, my kinsman Thackeray invited me on one occasion to dine with him at Gore House Cottage, Richmond, and we were talking on the subject of style. Like most very young fellows, I admired a more ornate and less simple phraseology than I do now. "The more simple and the more natural a style, the better," my entertainer observed; to which I replied that I thought the best works of art, the most sublime, had the simple style—such as Goldsmith's, [illegible] "[illegible] ...propriate."

"Dickens persuade [illegible] Tennyson," said Thackeray; "but I see Mr. Rome [illegible] Bowers of it. [illegible] ...vival last."

Although much overworked, he was ever ready to help a friend, and his experience and advice were always at my disposal:

38 ST. JAMES STREET, Sunday, June 1.

MY DEAR BRINDSFIELD: I was sorry, the other day, to receive your letter; but I wasn't in a fit state to receive anybody, laboring under a [illegible] ...ing, or cough often.

I have read both your stories, and here you see they come back—this is poor encouragement to a man with a great deal of merit and imagination. I think they contain a great deal of good stuff, but I'm sure they are not saleable—this is the point. They are too long to be used in the magazines, I think, and you could no more sell them than a tailor could a coat made of itself, or a milliner a bonnet which might have got into the rage in the last reign.

It's not the merits of the thing I tell find of, though I should like to quarrel with a little the nothing here and there, but only the question of trade. It is not because a story is bad or an author a fool that either should not be popular nowadays, as you and I know, who see many donkeys crowned with laurels, while clever fellows of our acquaintance get none of the crowd; for a reputation. I can sell the magazines (but I can't in the public, be hanged to them), and, from my knowledge of the former, I should say you will ever get a good sale for commodities like these; quiet, sentimental novelettes won't do now-a-days, I am. Think how much perhaps of the whole British public has been feeding on for the last thirty years, and you'll agree with me that they won't go back to such simple fare as you give them in "The Blind Lover." All I can say, my dear fellow, is, try again. In regard to your present, they are both very worth the reading, but I'm sure I'm right as to the state of the market.

Ever yours, W. M. T.

N. C., 21 Borr., 1842.

MY DEAR BRINDSFIELD: I am sincerely sorry to hear of the accident which has befallen Mr. Turner, and hope that with care and time, the consequences may be very doubtful. Your brother, please God, will be able to bear up under this misfortune; and I trust, however it may affect her domestic happiness, it will not at all injure her worldly prospects.

I've only this moment come out after a five days' bout of illness at my lodgings. I sent on Tuesday week last a very pressing note to Jordan regarding the "Miser's Son," with a little notice which I myself had written, so as to save him trouble.

It was, I need not tell you, a favorable one, as the story deserved; it has a great deal of talent of a great number of kinds, and many a man has made a fortune with a third of the merit.

But in spite of this, Jordan has not inserted my article. Have you ever advertised in his paper or elsewhere? A [illegible] ...thing [illegible] ...ise there will do you no earthly good, unless they [illegible] of your book is perpetually before the public. The best book I ever wrote I published with an unknown publisher, and we got off two hundred and fifty copies of it, and this after the success of the Paris book, with some aid of advertisements, and highly laudatory notices in a score of journals. Shakespeare himself would not go [illegible] ...lones you two [illegible]. [illegible] for a future work, I hope you [illegible] have nothing to do with him. Write short farces. Make a dash at all the magazines—and at one or two of them I can promise you, as I have said, not an acceptance of your articles, but a favorable hearing. It is, however, a bad trade at the best. The prizes in it are fewer and worse than any other professional lottery; but I know it's useless talking to a man who will be an author whether or no. [illegible] ...er want so a wave, to the ceiling.

Make up your mind to it, my dear fellow, that the "Miser's Son" will never succeed—not from want of merit, but from want of a publisher. Until it is up whatever help you can to some work—not until you can. Revise poetry above all crowns, and no man as it is, and rent all the history you can. Don't mind this patriarchal tone from me, I'm old in the trade now, and have lived so much with all sorts of people in the world that I pique myself on my experience. Give my best love to your mother and aunt. I will call to-morrow to ask after their health, and that of your poor patient, and am always truly yours, W. M. THACKERAY.

I shall give you a notice in *Fraser* in the February number; but I tell you it's no use.

(November 29, 1841.) No date.

MY DEAR BRINDSFIELD: I beg your pardon for not writing sooner. I would have come to you to-morrow with pleasure, but I am engaged to dine with Mr. Macready.

You see, I dare say, in the papers the death of the old godmother at Paris. The children are not back yet, but always coming, and I hope my troubles to these respects are over.

Don't be displeased at my not reviewing you. By Jove, I have not time to do what I ought to do, and have books upon books on my table at this minute—all the works of private friends who want a criticism. Yours distinctly, W. M. T.

The genius of Thackeray was all flesh and blood. He is one of the most literal, one of the least imaginative of authors. I heard a certain Bishop, and a fine scholar, on one occasion remark that he "had everything but imagination." Fancy, doubtless, he possessed. He delighted in pretty, charming, and whimsical things. He had a great respect for Shakespeare, but he said to me, "He did not always write naturally." No, Lord Lytton has very truly observed that "Shakespeare is eminently ideal. Even Falstaff is ideal. But Shakespeare is never unnatural. That is the distinction."

The mighty passions which shake the world, Thackeray, I suspect, was sceptical of. The tremendous, the awful, and the harrowing, he did not seek to penetrate. When I asked him what he meant in a certain illustration to which "Becky" in "Clytemnestra," he replied, "I meant she had committed murder; but I didn't want anything horrible."

He could not see the difference (and there is a great one) between the horrible and the terrible. But, with these limitations, I must add that I think the humor, the Radic tenderness, the pathos, and the manly, the masculine grasp of my cousin Thackeray's peculiar and more robust genius, have even now received little more than half the appreciation which they merit.

### La Claque.

Everybody has heard of *la claque*, the French institution for securing the systematic applause of every theatrical piece, good or bad. The claqueur is a gentleman who, for a pecuniary consideration, takes his seat in the pit, and claps his hands at everything and everybody to be seen on the stage, from 7 o'clock in the evening till midnight or later. If any individual among the paying portion of the public [illegible] applauding with the performance, and [illegible] ...r are the bounden [illegible]

him out!" "Hit [illegible] other amenities; and on the head!" and tirade which scarce partisans be any song or nerves of the audience so as to lay on the [illegible] of "Oh!" and acute indications of [illegible] ...shanto of the claqueurs never miss the opportunity [illegible] ...ingly demanding an encore, to the [illegible] no doubt, that a second hearing of the piece may enable the multitude to perceive its beauties. The Pall Mall Gazette [illegible] an interesting details of this noble institution. Up to 1830 it was usual for theatrical managers to covenant with a chef de claque for [illegible] and give him so much a year, on the [illegible] undertaking [illegible] he should bring five [illegible] claqueurs to the house every night. [illegible] however, it was discovered that this arrangement was not at all a paying one. The only man who thrived under it was the chef de claque, who generally made his fortune at the end of a few years, and retired rich, while his employer, the manager, too often ended his career in the bankruptcy court. The chef de claque had several ways of making money out of the contract. Besides his fixed salary from the manager, he received so much a year from most of the actors and actresses, especially from those who had not much talent, and, in addition to this, he frequently sold at high rate the forty seats which he received gratis. Now-a-days all this is changed. Instead of the manager paying the chef de claque, it is the latter functionary who pays the manager. Three or four years ago, when a cabal was organized by the Quartier Latin against the "Henriette Maréchal" of the brothers Goncourt, the chef de claque of the Theatre Français brought, on the second and third nights of the performance, 500 claqueurs to the rescue. The uproar within the theatre was terrific; the claqueurs raved and the students shrieked, but in the end it was the students who got the best of it. They had stronger lungs than the mercenaries, and after the third performance the piece was withdrawn. It is very curious to see a chef de claque in the act of recruiting his troops. Within a few doors of every French theatre is a cafe where the chief claqueur establishes his headquarters. Toward 5 or 6 o'clock he puts in an appearance, and is immediately surrounded by the forty or fifty persons who are anxious to be enrolled for that evening. As a rule, the first thing the chef de claque looks at is the dress of the candidates. He accepts no blouses and no gloves. If he sees a man well arrayed, honest-looking, and florid of countenance, endowed with great broad shoulders and fine big hands, he generally enlists him at once. The terms of admission to the claque vary. Sometimes (especially in summer), if it is a dull piece being performed, it is difficult to find claqueurs, and the chef must even serve to he can get, accepting eight sous, six sous, and even as little as four sous, from each lovely gal or the weather so wet [illegible] ...ousand will volunteer to pay even [illegible] ...ones, the chef must then have [illegible] to what remainders he can find, and pay his persons instead of being paid by them. When there is a popular piece, however, the chef de claque sometimes has several hundred candidates to choose from, and on such occasions he can make his own terms. On the night of the first performance of Augier, Sardou, or Alexandre Dumas fils, the seats in the claque fetch five or ten francs apiece. If a row is expected, as at the revival of "Ernani," three years since, and that of "Lucrèce Borgia," last January, the places fetch quite fancy prices. In addition to the income he derives from selling seats at a profit, the chief of the claque still makes a fair bonus by levying a tribute upon the actors and actresses. It is always easy for a spectator to guess which of the performers pay the claque and which do not. No matter how slight may be the part which an actor or actress has to play, he or she is sure to be warmly applauded if the chef de claque has been well paid. But a [illegible] ...se of refuse payment would be [illegible] ...ounced so [illegible] suicide. Some of the more popular dramatists, Alexandre Dumas among them, have, at different times, endeavored to abolish the claque, at least so far as their own works were concerned; but the attempt has always failed. As in the days of Napoleon I., and under the Restoration, so now, the claque is too good odor with the police to be easily superseded.

## ST. ANTHONY AMONG THE FISHES.

*From an old Life of Saint Anthony.*

When the Heretics would not regard his Preaching, he betook himself to the Sea-shore, where the River Marecchia disembogues itself into the Adriatic. He here called the Fish together, in the Name of God, [illegible] ...ording to their several Species, into a very beautiful Congregation, and, like so many rational Creatures, presented themselves before him to hear the Word of God. Saint Antonio was so struck with the miraculous Obedience and Submission of these poor Animals, that he found a secret Sweetness distilling upon his Soul, and at last addressed himself to them in the following Words:

"Although the Infinite Power and Providence of God (my dearly beloved Fish) discovers itself in all the Works of his Creation, as in the Heavens, in the Sun, in the Moon, and in the Stars, in this lower World, in Man, and in other perfect creatures, nevertheless the Goodness of the Divine Majesty shines out in you more eminently, and appears after a more particular manner, than in any other created Beings. For notwithstanding you are comprehended under the name of Reptiles, partaking of a middle Nature between Stones and Beasts, and imprisoned in the deep Abyss of Waters; notwithstanding you are tossed among Billows, thrown up and down by Tempests, deaf to Hearing, dumb to Speech, and terrible to behold; notwithstanding, I say, these natural Disadvantages, the Divine Greatness shows itself in you after [illegible] ...ner of [illegible] you are the Types of [illegible] Infinite Goodness, [illegible] always made use of profound Sacrament. Sheltered us some that, without a Mystery, the [illegible]

"Do you think that God Almighty made to man but [illegible] to Jesus? Do you think that it was of a Mystery, among all Creatures and without which were appointed for Sacrifices, you only were excepted, O ye Fishes? Do you think there was nothing meant by Our Savior Christ, that next to the Paschal Lamb he took so much pleasure in the Food of you, O ye Fishes? Do you think it was by mere chance, that when the Redeemer of the World was to pay a Tribute to Cæsar he thought fit to find it in the Mouth of Fish? These are all of them so many Mysteries and Sacraments, that oblige you in a more particular manner to the praises of your Creator.

"It is from God, my beloved Fish, that you have received being, life, motion, and sense. It is he that has given you, in compliance with your natural inclination, the whole world of waters for your habitation. It is he that has furnished it with Lodgings, Caverns, Grottoes, and such magnificent retirements as are not to be met with in the Seats of Kings, or in Palaces of Princes. You have the Water for your Dwelling, a clear transparent Element, brighter than Crystal; you can see from its deepest bottom everything that passes on its Surface; you have the Eyes of a Lynx, or of an Argus; you are guided by a secret and unerring Principle, delighting in everything that may be beneficial to you, and avoiding everything that may be hurtful; you are carried on by a hidden Instinct to preserve yourselves, and to propagate your species; you obey, in all your Actions, Works and Motions, the Dictates and Suggestions of Nature, without the least Repugnancy or Contradiction.

"The Colds of Winter, and the Heats of Summer, are equally incapable of molesting you. A serene or clouded sky are indifferent to you. Let the Earth abound in Fruits, or be cursed with Scarcity, it has no Influence on your Welfare. You live secure in Rains, and Thunders, Lightnings and Earthquakes; you have no concern in the Blossoms of Spring, or in the glowings of summer, in the Fruits of Autumn, or in the frosts of Winter. You are not solicitous about hours or days, months or years; the variableness of the weather, or the Change of Seasons.

"In what dreadful Majesty, in what wonderful power, in what amazing providence did God Almighty distinguish you among all the species of creatures that perished in the Universal Deluge! You only were insensible of the mischief that had laid waste the whole World.

"All this, as I [illegible] you, ought [illegible] the Divine Majesty [illegible] already [illegible] towards things for you, grant [illegible] ...lessed you grace and privileges [illegible] ...ived. And since for all these distinguished [illegible] you cannot employ your tongues [illegible] to praise your Benefactor, and [illegible] in the [illegible] with Words to express your Gratitude; make at least some sign of Reverence; give some show of gratitude, according to the best of your Capacities: express your Thanks in the most becoming manner that you are able, and be not unmindful of all the Benefits he has bestowed upon you."

He had no sooner done speaking, but behold a Miracle! The Fish, as tho' they had been endowed with Reason, bowed down their Heads with all the Marks of a profound Humility and Devotion, moving their bodies up and down with a kind of Fondness, as approving what had been spoken by the blessed Father, St. Antonio. The Legend adds, that after many Heretics, who were present at the Miracle, had been converted by it, the Saint gave his Benediction to the Fish, and dismissed them.

### Hereditary Genius.

*From the Springfield Republican.*

Appleton has republished that curious English book of Francis Galton's entitled Hereditary Genius: An Inquiry Into its Laws and Consequences. It grew out of some articles in *Macmillan* five years ago, in which Mr. Galton, who is a disciple of Darwin, began to apply the Darwinian principle to men of superior ability, and to show that they have a much better chance to transmit ability than men of mediocrity have. One would not suppose that it required much argument to prove this, but apparently it does, for Mr. Galton fills four hundred octavo pages with his views, and ancient and modern instances on the subject. He does not undertake to say that all the children of able men will be able; but what he thinks he proves is this:

"If two children are taken, of which one has a parent exceptionally gifted in a high degree—say as one in four thousand, or as one in a million—and the other has not, the former child has an enormously greater chance of turning out to be gifted in a high degree than the other. Also I argue that as a new race can be obtained in animals and plants, and can be raised to so great a degree of purity that it will maintain itself, with moderate care in preventing the more faulty members of the flock from breeding, so a race of gifted men might be obtained under exactly similar conditions."

Galton's proofs appear to be mainly derived from lists of eminent men who have had fathers or sons, uncles, or cousins, or grandsons who were also eminent—in the words of our pauper laws, "kindred of ability." He has collected a great many details of this kind, and this makes his book very entertaining. The subject, too, is one of profound interest, since everybody has ancestors, and a great many have, or may have, descendants. It is a little complicated, however, by various uncertainties, one of which is pithily expressed by the homely proverb, "It is a wise child that knows his own father." For example, in his pedigree of the Sydneys, Mr. Galton steps short with Algernon, who was the second son of the second Sydney, Earl of Leicester, and the grand nephew of Sir Philip Sydney. But it was currently reported in Charles Second's time that the Duke of [illegible], who passed for the son of Charles, was, in fact, either the son or nephew of Algernon Sydney. His [illegible]

D'Alembert may have known Descartes, or [illegible] Martin Van Buren [illegible] the son of Aaron Burr, [illegible] Cæsar, and so we might go on [illegible] to justify the proverb, [illegible] ...ough from the inference [illegible] upon conditions [illegible] Galton, concerning which little is [illegible] ...ce with a popularly believed [illegible] if Mr. [illegible] ...ther with [illegible] a number of Martha's [illegible] mothers on [illegible] of the most [illegible] in the future edition [illegible] ...it he [illegible] Like most [illegible] Englishmen, [illegible] may be little about America, where he would [illegible] ...e [illegible] many examples in support of his [illegible] The families of Winthrop, Sewall, Quincy, Trumbull, Bradford, Channing, Emerson, Lowell, Eliot, Dwight and Sedgwick, to name no others, [illegible] have furnished him better examples [illegible], even the Adams and Mather families do, [illegible] kindred of ability. The present Josiah Quincy [illegible] among the young men of letters [illegible] eminent as the son, nephew, grandson and grandnephew of men still more eminent, and beyond [illegible] his ancestry is mingled with [illegible] the Adamses. Mr. Emerson, of Concord, is the son, grandson and great grandson of [illegible] ministers, and his first ancestor in Concord was the Rev. Peter Bulkely, a kinsman of Oliver St. John, Cromwell's Solicitor General, who was grandfather of Pope's friend, St. John Lord Bolingbroke. From the New England Judges and ministers and eminent lawyers named Howell, are descended not only the distinguished persons of that name now living, but also Miss Alcott, the novelist. The Channings are descended from William [illegible], one of the great names of Rhode Island, and number in their race half a dozen distinguished persons in literature or science. [illegible] the poet, besides a hypothetical descent from Charlemagne, the Welsh Llewellyn, and Magna Charta Barons, [illegible] family had a father and other [illegible] of distinction. A nephew of [illegible] remarkable powers and an array of able connections. From the stock of old Governor Bradford of Plymouth Colony descended [illegible] eminent persons, and also Mrs. Ripley of Concord, the most learned lady ever seen in America, whose grandson is now Chief Justice of Minnesota, whose grandson was the last [illegible] man of the Harvard crew on the Thames last summer; and Winthrop also a cousin of Prescott, the historian. It is needless to multiply these examples, because they are familiar to all who are acquainted with American genealogies.

The flaw in Mr. Galton's argument is visible, however, when he comes to the high mental in literature and science and art. Shakespeare gives up at once as a bad job, and of Newton he says that "his ancestry appears to have been in no way remarkable for intellectual ability, and there is nothing of note that I can find out among his descendants. Franklin, his relatives, not for the sake of the insignificant pedigrees, but to speak of these comparatively insignificant persons, William Temple [illegible] Franklin and the Baches, the [illegible] were his descendants. The fact is that genius, in its highest ranges, seems to be independent of laws of descent, or the other conditions of English, or other human society, and takes its place according to special appointment of Heaven, and with no regard to birth or circumstances. But for the apparently of mankind the laws of hereditary transmission undoubtedly prevails, and though we cannot always trace them, and can make them yield more of benefit to the race of education, they are well-nigh as inflexible as fate.

### MODERN SUPERSTITIONS.

*Littell's Living Age* translates from a German journal an interesting paper on this subject, from which we take a few paragraphs:

A few examples will illustrate with what ease and frivolity things are believed which the simplest investigation resolves into air. One of them is related by Bessel. In St. Malo, in France, where the tides rise to an uncommon height, it was reported as settled that deaths took place at the time of the water's falling. Opportunities continually offered to put this remarkable phenomenon to the proof, but it was never doubted. At length the French Academy sent a commission to inquire themselves, and there, out of the tenth of this singular fact—when it was found that people died during the water's rise as well as during its fall, and that for a hundred years, according to the parish registers, neither ebb nor flow had anywise affected the mortality.

It is a well-known assertion that a wound [illegible] ...ourselves, in which all sorts of [illegible] ...nt increase in weight if putrefaction were advanced. Only one of the gentlemen hit upon the queer idea of trying the experiment before delivering an opinion, and he discovered the vessel's weight to be increased by exactly the weight of the fish.

But what of that mysterious disease, somnambulism? Can it be disputed that the moon causes somnambulists to walk in their sleep? I answer, no! but let us see how the sleep is, in order to convince ourselves [illegible] ...t has so walk in fraternise with mysteries. It may be assumed that sleep-walking is an abnormally vivid state of dreaming, and only of the reproductive, but also of the relative faculty. Now, it is established that such vivid dreams are promoted by everything exciting unquiet sleep, e. g., a heavy supper, stimulating drinks, and other causes. It is a fact which has been frequently observed that, owing to these influences, somnambulists or sleep-walkers often make their perambulations at times when moonlight is not marked in the almanac, and we all know that there are many persons, quite healthy too, who can not sleep at all, or only badly, when a light is brilliant or shining in their bedrooms, by [illegible] ...ing caused to [illegible] he hit upon the scheme [illegible] vent the moonlight from entering the somnambulist's sleeping-room by means of shutters or thick curtains, and behold! the somnambulist remained quietly in his bed, notwithstanding himself about the full moon that shone brightly outside. The experiment was then reversed, and, at a time when there was no moonlight, a brightly burning candle having been brought into the somnambulist's chamber, he was seen to walk in his sleep as though the finest full moon were riding the sky.

As has already been said, things are the more readily believed the more they flatter the fancy, and hence it is no sufficient reason to regard a thing as true because it has been accepted for years or even for centuries. The prejudiced observation must decide, and is proved by thousands of cases that the apparition of the celestial tide, and the effect of vermifuges, is precisely the same at the waning moon. It therefore, there are physicians who to this day administer a vermifuge during the moon's waxing, the consoling assurance is theirs that its action will be the same as if administered during the moon's increase.

The belief in a special lunar influence upon the growth of plants results from very defective observation and is altogether unfounded. It is said, for instance, that wood, cut during the moon's increase, rots faster than that felled during the moon's wane; but at no time and in no where has this assertion ever been tested by a single and sensible made experiment. One person echoes this assertion after the other, yet it has never entered anybody's head to fell two trees, equally sound and of the same kind, to keep them under the like circumstances, and then to watch the changes. The same remarks are applicable to the assertion that certain plants thrive only when planted during the waning moon, while the contrary is the case with others. We all know that not every thing which is planted, or sown, thrives, nevertheless these people are very careful to notice every instance where a plant, put into the ground at the wrong time of the moon, did not thrive, as a new confirmation of their rule; the instances, however, where a plant, planted at the right time, did not thrive, are attributed to the weather!

And the weather! Does not experience teach us that the moon surely has an important influence upon it? My answer is, No! The moon has not only no important influence on the weather, but not even any, which is in the least demonstrable; and if experience be appealed to, I reply that it is that very experience which contradicts the opinion of the moon's weather-making. I do not [illegible] mean that experience which [illegible] observes the individual [illegible] about the [illegible] new moon, or fair weather at the moon's full; but that experience which is acquired in observatories and at meteorological stations, where the general nature of the weather, the state of the barometer, the direction of the wind, and the degree of the moisture in the atmosphere, are recorded twice or three times every day. Now the tables at the Munich Observatory, kept for more than forty years, and with the greatest care, inform us that on the days of the full moon, of the new moon, and of the two quarters, respectively, the weather does not change more often, or more rarely than on any other day. Only such coincidence is entitled to consideration.

The moon's physical influence upon our earth is in common life very greatly overrated. This influence, according to the general laws of physics, can be exerted in only three ways; by the moon's attraction, by the reflected light of the sun which it sends to the earth, and by the emission of heat. The moon's attractive power, so as it, is exerted upon the earth, dwindles into mere nothing for objects on the earth's surface, as, owing to the distance of 52,000 miles, it is greatly proportioned by the earth's attraction, so that the action may indeed be calculated, but, on account of its extreme smallness, cannot be an object of perception. If when the moon is overhead, we send a soap-bubble or feather into the air, we shall not be able to perceive the moon exerting the least attraction. But how is it with the phenomenon of the tides? They depend, as is known, on the sun's and moon's attraction, the moon, much smaller, but much nearer, attracting by a third more strongly than the sun. The elevation caused by this combined attraction amounts to about one hundred-millionth of the earth [illegible] a mass which, in round numbers, weighs the triple of one thousand billion hundred weights. But it would be a grievous error to suppose that this enormous weight is raised by the moon in the same manner that a man lifts a hundred weight, or as a giant cants a rail. Looking at the glassy surface of an inland lake, and though it be ever so large, when the moon is at the zenith, not the slightest rise of the tide will be marked. The conditions upon which high water is dependent are furnished by the extraordinary facility with which small particles of water are displaced, and by that vast body of water, called the Pacific Ocean, extending over more than one quarter of the globe. Other causes cooperate, which, to explain, would lead me beyond my design. An explanation of the whole may be found in any good physical geography.

To conclude, the belief in a lunar influence upon the weather, it has been asserted that the moon must act on the ocean of air, the atmosphere—in the same manner that it acts on the ocean of water, producing a kind of ebb and flow. Theoretically, this had long been assumed; but it required the direct observation of years upon the most delicately constructed barometers, before the observers succeeded in proving certain very minute fluctuations due to the action of the moon. These are those fluctuations, that they are such that the barometer in our latitudes does not rise, in consequence of them, to several lines at higher elevations of [illegible] only the [illegible] in the difference of [illegible] ...used, consequently, in the [illegible]

## YORK.

### Easter Day.

Sending Cards to the ...

The Segovia Shawl—Street Dresses, Long Gloves—Low Dresses.

Victoria's ... Court Dress.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, April 20.

Alas for the hopes and expectations of all fashionable Christians! And alas for the ... of ... sensations for the devotees of our readers on Sunday! Torrents of rain fell on Easter Day, quenching ... devotion, and turning songs of triumph into ... of woe. Through some strange perversity of nature, the Dark Day—when the gatherings of the storm would have been a fit accompaniment to the miserere in our hearts—was glorious as when the morning stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy; while the world's great festal day was wrapped in the profoundest gloom. ...

"Angels, ever bright and fair, Take, oh! take her to thy care."

...

## FAMOUS EUROPEANS.

### Frederick Bodenstedt.

*Written for The Chicago Tribune.*

To-day, as during the past twenty or thirty years, one must acknowledge Berlin as the seat of philosophy and of ... and systematic science; ... Dresden as the centre of literary life within the spheres of criticism, dramatic art and light literature; but to Munich must be accorded the honor of establishing the greatest German school of the fine arts existing at the present time, and of exhibiting the most enthusiastic social intellectual activity.

Some twenty years ago, King Max II. of Bavaria, gathered together from all parts of Germany, poets, painters, philosophers, and romance writers, in his beautiful ... residence. ...

...

### Dumas on Woman's Laughter.

Alexandre Dumas *fils* is at variance, in his much-talked-of preface to *L'Ami des Femmes*, with the poets of ancient and modern times. ...

### Women and the Clergy.

The (London) Saturday Review, in commenting upon a recent woman's suffrage meeting in London, presents a new difficulty in the vexed question. ...

...

## PEERAGE

### ... of Mary Best.

*New York Evening Post.*

Some ... years ago a gentleman in his travels ... stopping at a small place on the French side of the Alps, waiting until a ... should appear that would share a ... calesche with him ...

...

## INVISIBILITY OF LIGHT.

### Interesting Experiments by Professor Tyndall.

*From the English Reporter.*

We are permitted to publish the following interesting extract from the paper read a few evenings ago by Richard Williams, Esq., before the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences:

A friend recently handed me a file of English papers containing a partial report of lecture or lectures recently delivered before the Royal Institute by Professor Tyndall, and ... what seemed to me an important ...

...

The discovery announced by Prof. Tyndall is, that paradoxical as it may seem, "light is itself perfectly invisible thing." ...

...

### The Facts in the Case of the Great Beef Contract.

*Mark Twain, in the May Galaxy.*

In as few words as possible I wish to lay before the nation what share, howsoever small, I have had in this matter—this matter which has so agitated the public mind, engendered so much ill feeling, and so filled the newspapers of both continents with distorted statements and extravagant comments. ...

...

"Your Royal Highness: On or about the 10th day of October, 1861, John Wilson Mackenzie, of Rotterdam, Chemung County, New Jersey, deceased, contracted with the General Government to furnish to General Sherman the sum total of thirty barrels of beef—"

"That will do, sir—that will do; this office has nothing to do with contracts for beef."

...

### An Ode to Rex.

*From Punch.*

...

### A Dog Which Remembers the Sabbath Day and Keeps it Holy.

The following curious dog story is vouched for by a paper in Montreal:

...

### A Mahometan Fanatic.

The genuine Mahometan fanatic is a man for Europeans to beware of. ...

...

### May Grown a-Cold.

BY WILLIAM ACRES.

*From the May Atlantic.*

O certainly, no month this is but May! ...

...

## BEHIND THE SCENES.

### Actors and Actresses ... Padding ...

...

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Buddhism has been interdicted by the Government of Japan.

—The Romanist population of the French Empire is 36,800,000; the Protestant, 1,561,150; the Jewish, 158,946.

—The *Independent* says: "Two Jewish rabbis of New Orleans preached the same sermon at the Feast of Purim, one of which was published in the *Israelite* of that city, and both stole it from a sermon by the late Dr. Holdheim, which was published a few months ago in Berlin."

—There are in this country nearly 2,500 Baptist churches which practice open communion, and which sympathize in this respect with the body of English Baptists.

—The value of Methodist Church property in New York city is $1,000,000—an increase during three years of $400,000.

—A native Protestant church has been formed at Valparaiso.

...

—The Jewish Messenger doubts whether there is a Single American Jewess that could write a correct Hebrew epistle. ...

—A noted English Ritualist, the Rev. Edward Husband, went over to Rome some months ago and wrote a pamphlet, entitled "Why I left the Church of England." ...

—Two French nuns have purchased a house in Christiania, Norway, for a nunnery; but the police have interfered, and the nunnery is prohibited by law.

...

—At St. Albans (Episcopal) Church, in New York, on Good Friday, the service of the "three hours agony" was held, ...

...

## TIT-BITS.

A little girl of 8 or 10 summers, being asked what dust was, replied that "it was mud, with the juice squeezed out."

...

—A Quaker, rigidly adhering to the rules of his sect, invariably calls a yew a "*thou* tree."

...

—"Died of hard drink."

...

—What road covers the most noisy tenant? The roof of the mouth.

—Why is love like a canal boat? Because it is an internal transport.

...

## JOSH BILLINGS PAPERS.

### Tight Boots.

I would just like tew kno who the man was who fust invented tite boots.

He must have bin a narrow and bigoted man.

If he still lives, I hope he has repented his sin, or is enjoying grate agony ov sum kind.

...

## FOREIGN.

### Napoleon's Proclamation Urging an Affirmative Vote on the Plebiscitum.

### Manifestoes Issued by Labor Associations in Paris.

### Fenian Troubles Anticipated in London.

#### FRANCE.

PARIS, April 24.—The *Journal* ... the following proclamation by the ...

FRENCHMEN: The constitution ... in virtue of the powers which ... ratified by 8,000,000 of vo... re-established the empire, has pro... eighteen years of calm and pro... not been without glory. ...

...

#### SPAIN.

MADRID, April 24.—The ... ter has been wounded at ...

...

#### ITALY.

ROME, April 23.—The ... Œcumenical Council will ... Sunday. ...

...

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 24.—The ... here mean mischief. ...

...

#### TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April ... Turkish Minister at Athens ... ment that the captives ... hands of the brigands ... killed.

#### NORTH ...

LONDON, April 24.—... left Berlin for Brussels. ... The Russo-Chinese ... practically settled.

#### WEST ...

NEW YORK, April 24.— ...

#### MICHIGAN.

### Vessels Detained ... the St. Clair ...

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, April 24.— ...

## WISCONSIN.

### The Weather—The Mississippi Falling.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, April 24.—A heavy northwest wind prevailed all day, and to-night it has commenced to rain a little. The lake is very rough, and sail vessels had some difficulty in making the harbor.

There are reports from LaCrosse, Wis., to-night, that the Mississippi River has fallen three inches at LaCrosse since 6 o'clock this morning, and five inches at Prairie du Chien.

## NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.

NEW YORK, April 24.—David O'Day, who was ... of Felix Larkin, eighteen months ago, was killed this ... saloon on Greenwich street. He was with a party of friends at the time, and was stabbed by one of them during an altercation. O'Day has been connected with several stabbing affrays in the past ten years.

WALL STREET.

The indications are that there will be a lively speculation in stocks this week, and it is known that several operators have given large orders to their brokers for purchases. The leading stocks will probably be New York Central, Hudson River, Lake Shore, Northwestern, Ohio & Mississippi, and the Hannibal & St. Joe Roads.

PUGILISTIC.

The fight between Mace and Allen was settled to-night, to take place May 10, near New Orleans.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE FENIAN CONGRESS.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The Fenian Congress, before adjournment, elected William Egan, of New York, Vice President, and M. J. Cunningham, of Utica; P. Cunningham, of Chicago; P. Forsythe, of Detroit; P. Sweeney, of Lawrence, Mass.; John ..., of Louisville; P. H. O'Grady, of Albany; P. O'Neil, of Cleveland, and P. O'Day, of Buffalo, members of the council.

The Fenian Executive Council, elected by the present Chicago Congress, has issued an address to the order announcing the removal of the central ...

...